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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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A CHILD'S FANCIES.

THE LAND OF COUNTERPANE.

When I was sick and lay abed,
I had two pillows at my head,
And all my toys beside me lay
To keep me happy all the day.

And sometimes for an hour or so
I watched my leaden soldiers go,
With different uniforms and drills,
Among the bed clothes, through the hills.

And sometimes sent my ships in fleets
All up and down among the sheets;
Or brought my trees and houses out,
And planted cities all about.

I was the giant great and still
That sits upon the pillow hill,
And sees before him field and plain,
The pleasant land of counterpane.

THE WIND.

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—
Oh, wind, a-blowing all day long!
Oh, wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always felt yourself you hid;
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
Oh, wind, a-blowing all day long!
Oh, wind, that sings so loud a song!

Oh, you that are so strong and cold,
Oh, blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
Oh, wind, a-blowing all day long!
Oh, wind, that sings so loud a song!

THE COW.

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat my apple tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,
And yet she cannot stray,
All in the pleasant open air,
The pleasant light of day.

And blown by all the winds that pass,
And wet with all the showers,
She walks among the meadow grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

—*Robert L. Stevenson, in Art Journal.*

JACK.

I.

"I don't know about sending such a hardened little chap as he is."

"That is the kind that need to go."

"But what if nobody'll take him?"

"Then I'll bring him back."

So said the superintendent of one of the earliest companies of children sent out by the fresh-air fund, and so it came that Jack joined the eager little crowd drawn from alley and slum of the great city.

"He is a tough one," said the superintendent to himself, watching Jack as he half carelessly, half wilfully tripped up one or two smaller boys in the rush which came when they were leaving the steamboat in order to take the cars.

"He don't look like the right sort," said one or two farmers.

If they were the right sort they wouldn't need our help," said a pleasant-faced woman who sat in a spring wagon. "Put him in here, please. Come, my boy, will you go home with me?"

Jack climbed into the wagon, but made little answer to the kindly attempts to draw him into conversation. His eyes were never raised toward her as he rode along in dogged silence, and Mrs. Lynn began to conclude that she had taken hold of a very hard case indeed.

But it was quickly seen that there were some things which Jack loved. Before night he had made friends with horses, cows, chickens, ducks, geese and cats, and lying under a tree in rapt admiration of a pert jay which chattered above him, and almost succeeded in coaxing it to light on his finger.

"Come with me, and I'll show you something more," said Mrs. Lynn, the next morning after breakfast. She put a pail of salt into his hand, and they walked up a little glen, then up a steep hill, when she called:

"Nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan—come nan, come, nan; come, my pretties; come, my pretties."

A quiet little pattering was heard, and down along the path which led higher up Jack saw coming a line of soft looking white things.

"What's their names?" he cried, in great interest.

"Sheep. There are a great many more up over the top of the hill, but they don't know me very well, so they don't come. We must go further."

Higher up they went to where a sunny pasture sloped more gently down the other side, and there were hundreds of the pretty creatures nipping the short grass or lying under the trees. They looked at the strangers with shy, gentle eyes, but gathered near as Mrs. Lynn repeated her call.

Jack laughed and whooped and rolled on the ground in the excess of his delight at first frightening them away. But he was soon in among them, winning them by his coaxing tones to taste the salt he held out to them. The boy's face seemed transformed as Mrs. Lynn got her first full glance at his eyes, and wondered at them. They were large and clear and soft as he laid his hands lovingly on the heads of some half-grown lambs, and presently tenderly lifted one which seemed a little lame.

"You may take that one to the house, if you like," said Mrs. Lynn, "and I will bind up its poor foot."

He did so, and when he carried it back to the flock he remained all day, only going to the house when called to dinner by the sound of the conch-shell. And every day afterward the most of his time was spent on the breezy hill-side, perhaps taking in the beauties of valley and stream and woodland which lay below, but finding his fill of enjoyment in the sheep. He was little seen at the house, seeming not to care for any human society, but he took long walks at his will, from which he once brought home a bird with a broken wing, and again a stray starved kitten, both of which he carefully tended.

"Hear him!" said Mrs. Lynn, one day, when she had gone out into the meadow where her husband was at work. "I believe he knows every sheep there."

Jack's voice came ringing down the hill:

"Hiho! hiho! hiho! hiho-o-o-o-o-o! my beauties! Come, Daisy-face, come, Cloud-white, come, my Trigsy-toes and Hippety-hop and Hobbledehoy. Hilla, hilla, ho! my Hop-and-skip and old Jump-the-fence! Come with yer patter-patter and yer wiggle-waggle, my beauties, oh! Where be you, Flax and Flinders and Foam? Come here, my jolly boys, and kick up yer heels on the grass in the mo-o-o-o-rning."

"He gets off some such rigmarole whenever he goes near them," she said, "and I'm sure every sheep knows him."

Jack staid for a month among his fleecy darlings, and when the time came for saying good-bye to them, nobody was near to hear him say it. He allowed Mrs. Lynn to shake his hand as he stepped on board the train which was to bear him back to his home, or rather to his homelessness, but with little response to her kind farewells.

She had tried so faithfully to impress him with the idea that there are plenty in this wide world whose hearts the dear Lord has filled with the tenderest pity and love toward those whose paths seemed laid in shadowed places, that she felt keenly disappointed in fearing she might have entirely failed. However, she remembered with comfort that just as the last car was passing the platform from which she watched it, she had indistinctly caught sight of a boy's face whose softened eyes seemed filled with tears as he strained his eyes to gain a last glance at her, and she believed in her heart it was Jack's face.

II.

"It is no use trying to get the matter righted," said farmer Lynn to his wife, speaking in great vexation. "This man Green's a tricky knave. Ever since the day his sheep broke into my field and got mixed up with my flock the fellow has been claiming some twenty or so of my best Atwoods and Cotswolds, and now he's going to law to make me give them up."

"Well, if you're right, won't that be best for you?"

"Not with such a man as that. He's ready to swear the sheep are his, and there's the trouble. I'm morally sure I know my sheep, but when it comes to being pinned right down to swear to each one among so many, I can't do it."

She shook her head.

"No, you couldn't; sheep are too much alike, and you would run the risk of making a mistake. When is the trial to be?"

"Next Thursday week."

For the next few days Mrs. Lynn went about with a very sober face. She took two or three rides to the village, actually had an interview with Mr. Lynn's lawyer, wrote several letters, and one day the entire neighborhood was alarmed by a messenger inquiring his way with a telegram for Mrs. Lynn, it being the first thing of such an exciting nature that had ever happened in the township.

But after that evening everything went on very quietly until the morning of the day set for the trial.

"Well," said Mr. Lynn, "I s'pose Green'll be out here this afternoon to swear my sheep are his. The lawyers are coming, too."

The afternoon came, and with it came Green, the lawyers, and half the township beside.

They came, looked over the ground, saw the two flocks feeding in adjoining fields, and how, the fence breaking, they had become mingled. Then little remained but for Mr. Green to declare which of his own sheep had remained in Mr. Lynn's flock.

But Mr. Lynn strongly protested against the wrong being done him, as a number of his choicest animals were picked out and put over the fence. His lawyer was restless, and seemed anxious to delay the proceedings, at length saying,

"I am looking for another witness."

"It won't do much good, I fancy," said Green, with a triumphant laugh.

Mrs. Lynn drove rapidly up in her spring wagon, and her husband looked eagerly to see who was with her.

"Jack!" he exclaimed. "But what good can he do, I'd like to know?"

Mr. Green's laugh took on a scornful tone as he saw the new witness.

"Ho! ho! Mr. Bright, is that your witness? A heavy weight, I must say. Who do you s'pose is going to take the testimony of a little scapegrace ragamuffin like that, hey? And against me!"

"I am not going to ask the boy to testify. I am going to let the sheep testify for themselves. Now, gentlemen, Mrs. Lynn believes that their sheep know the voice of this boy, and will come at his call, and it is my purpose to submit their testimony to the decision of the court. Mr. Green's sheep have only been lately pastured here. Now, my boy, stand on this fence, and let's see if the sheep will claim the honor of your acquaintance."

Jack leaped upon the fence which divided the two fields, and ran a little way along it. For a moment there was a huskiness in his throat and a dimness in his eyes as he turned to the pasture in which he had spent the only happy hours his life had ever known. He gave one look at his peaceful, white-fleeced pets, and then turning his face the other way, his voice rang out clear and distinct on the crisp air:

"Hiho, hiho, hiho, hiho-o-o o-o-o, my beauties! Come, Daisy-face, come, Cloud-white, come, my Tripsy-toes, and Hobbledehoy; come, Jack and Jill, and Clover and Buttercup. Hilla, hilla, hilla, ho-o-o-o-o-o, my Hop, Skip and Jump, come with yer patterin' and yer wiggle-waggle tail, my woolly backs! Where be you, my jolly boys, kickin' up yer heels in the wind? Come, Snip and Snap and Snorum and Flax and Flinders and Foam."

At the sound of his voice a few white heads were raised among the grazing flock in Mr. Lynn's field; then more, and then a commotion stirred the quiet creatures. Bleating, they ran to the fence where Jack stood, and crowded about him, almost clambering ouer each other in their efforts to reach him. But little heed was paid to them, for all were watching Mr. Green's sheep. There was a stir among them, too, for nine-tenths of the flock, alarmed by the unknown voice cutting so sharply through the still air, had turned and fled, and were huddling in a white mass in a distant corner, while about twenty had bleated their recognition of a friend, and hurrying up with a run and a jump, were also gathering close about him. And Jack sprang down among them, and with arms around the neck, and face buried in the fleecy back of one of his special favorites, was sobbing as if his heart were breaking.

Mr. Bright danced about like a schoolboy, swung his hat, and pitched it high in the air.

"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for boys and sheep! They are the best witnesses I ever want. Mr. Lynn's case is the soundest one I ever carried before a court."

"Witnesses!" growled Green. "Are you such idiots as to think this will amount to anything in law?"

It did amount to something in law, however, as Mr. Green found out when the judge's decision was given.

As soon as the men were gone, Mrs. Lyon bent over Jack, whose head was still bowed.

"Jack, my boy, don't cry so. Don't you know you have friends all around you?"

"Yes. Look at 'em." He looked up it with a smile.

"Yes, the sheep, and plenty more if you'll have them. Oh, Jack, we're all your friends. The loving Shepherd I told you of has sent us to try to do you good. He wants you to follow him just as the sheep come at the sound of your voice, because they love you and you love them. Do you want to stay here and take care of them?"

"Stay here, with you and the sheep?" Jack's eyes, beaming with joy and gratitude, frankly met hers.

"I think we've found the soft place at last," said Mrs. Lynn to herself, as she went home, leaving him on the sunny hill-side.—*Young People.*

The Story of a Love Song.

Upon one of the many hills surrounding this old Ohio city, says a letter from Zanesville to the New York *Sun*, is a beautiful homestead which overlooks the smoky expanse of the town and the shining course of the Muskingum river. Thirty years ago a young preacher walked down the hill from this home heavy at heart and weary of the world. Two years before he had come to Zanesville fresh from the old collegian institution in Columbus as the Rev. H. D. L. Webster. He soon fell in love with Ella Bloxom, the daughter of Judge Bloxom, who sang in the choir of his church. He was privileged as a pastor to call upon his fair chorister at the home of her married sister, Mrs. Henry Blandy. The young, penniless preacher proposed marriage to her, and was rejected. The refusal was given in a kind though firm manner, and the young man persuaded himself that his suit was denied because of his poverty and the pride of the girl's family. He left Zanesville, for he could not be at peace where the woman he loved was shining in society.

In 1856 he moved to Racine, and soon afterward wrote a song and gave it to J. P. Webster, the composer. This song was the once popular "Lorena." In it Webster wrote the sentiments of his heart to the memory of the woman he had loved. People who remember the songs of twenty years ago will readily recall the opening lines:

The years creep slowly by, Lorena,
The snow is on the grass again,
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena,
The frost gleams where the flow'rs have been;
But the heart throbs on as warmly now
As when the summer days were nigh.
Oh, the sun can never dip so low
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

In the days of the war the song took a firm hold on the popular fancy. Soldiers in the camps of both armies sang the plaintive verses. It was the "Annie Laurie" of America. The name "Lorena" was given to all sorts of things, and the young ladies of to-day respond to the same musical name which sentimental mothers of that time bestowed upon them.

When it became known that Webster wrote the song many of his acquaintances in Zanesville remembered his love affair there, and concluded at once that Ella Bloxom was the original of Lorena. Miss Bloxom was married to William W. Johnston, a young lawyer of Ironton, who had been educated in Zanesville, and who is now the chief justice of Ohio and the Republican candidate for selectman. Mr. Webster, who has drifted about from pastorate to pastorate, was recently stationed in Oak Grove. He also is married, having now a wife and several children.

Early American Coinage.

The earliest coinage that can be called American, in the sense of Anglo-American, was ordered by the original Virginia company, only five years after the founding of Jamestown. The coins were minted at somers islands, now known as the Bermudas. For a long while the standard currency of Virginia was tobacco, as in many of the early settlements of the Northwest it was beaver skins. The accounts of the fur traders and pioneers in their dealings with the Indians were kept in beaver skins instead of dollars until some years after the opening of this century, and in some parts of the Dominion of Canada they are still kept so. In 1645 the assembly of the Virginia colony, after a preamble reciting that "it had maturely weighed and consideredhow advantageous a quoine would be to this colony, and the great wants and miseries which do daily happen unto it by the sole dependency upon tobacco," provided for the issue of copper coins of the denomination s of twopence, threepence, sixpence and ninepense; but this law was never carried into effect, so the first colonial coinage of this country was that struck off by Massachusetts under the order of the general court of that colony, passed May 27, 1865, creating a "mint howse" at Boston, and providing for the mintage of "12 pence, 6 pence and 3 pence pieces, which shall be for forme flatt, and stamped on the one side with N. E., and on the other side with XIId., VId., and IId., according to the value of each piece." In 1662, from this same mint, appeared the famous "pine tree shillings," which were two-penny pieces. This mint was maintained for thirty-four years. In the reign of William and Mary copper coins were struck in England for New England and Carolina. Lord Baltimore had silver shillings, sixpences, and fourpences made in England to supply the demands of his province of Maryland. Vermont and Connecticut established mints in 1785 for the issue of copper coin. New Jersey followed a year later. But Congress had the establishment of a mint for the confederated States under advisement, and in this same year agreed upon a plan submitted by Thomas Jefferson, and the act went into operation on a small scale in 1787. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1789 all the State mints were closed, as the constitution specifically places the sole power of coining money in the Federal government.

Sixteen Thousand Prune Trees.

Perhaps the largest prune orchard in the world is situated on the Los Gatos road, one mile south from Saratoga, and contains 16,000 trees. It was planted by Messrs. Huggins & Stoddard and recently sold by them to Malone & Brown for $72,000. It is situated on a gentle slope from the foot of the mountain to the Los Gatos road, and can be taken in at a glance. Near by is the famous Rice orchard, containing fruit and nut trees of almost every known variety; also the O'Banion & Kent orchard of eighty acres, recently sold for $60,000, and for which $110,000 advance has been offered and refused.—*Los Gatos* (Cal.) *News.*

A MAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

A Mail-Carrier Ambushed With Two Companions in a Canon—Wounded, but Fighting Until Rescued.

An Arizona correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing about the Hualapais Indians, tells this story of an adventure of a Mr. Spencer who has lived with them many years:

"I was carrying the mail between the forts at that time," he said, "and was ambushed by the Indians in a canon about twenty-five miles south of here. One of my two companions was killed and the other wounded, and I only escaped because the shot hit my pistol and glanced aside. The wonnded fellow tried to escape, and while the Indians were drawn off in pursuit of him I slipped off my horse into the bush. My rifle clogged in throwing up a shell, and I had to take the magazine out and reload it, while expecting them on me at any moment. After I had my rifle ready I looked about and saw that my only chance was to reach the edge of a small canon, where I should have a rock in front, and would not be attacked from behind. I started to run up a little arroyo, but they saw me and fired on me, one shot passing through my leg at the hip and one in my breast. As I fell they gave a shout and pushed on me, but I managed to raise myself and shoot down the first two, and they fell back. Then I managed to draw myself to the position I had chosen. They had meanwhile caught the wounded fellow, and for two hours they tortured him. Finally they cut off his hands and head. While I had to lie listening to their fiendish yells, I had found my pistol was clogged with the lead of the bullet from which it saved me. I took it all to pieces and reloaded and put it together again. I determined to sell my life as dearly as I could, but if there was no hope, to blow my own brains out with my last two charges rather than fall into their hands. When they had finished my companion I heard them consulting and arranging to attack me from three sides. My leg was entirely dead by this time, and I was very weak from loss of blood, but I managed to kill the leaders of each band, and they fell back. I heard them decide that it was not worth while wasting a number of Indians on one white man, and they were sure of me as soon as night fell. All was quiet for a time, and then I heard one Indian, who knew a little English, call, 'No hurt Spencer. Go home.' I knew this was only a trap to get me out, and, as he kept on repeating this, I thought I would try to see him without exposing myself. I had heard of people aiming by sound, though I had never tried it. I listened intently and kept bringing my rifle up and aiming toward the sound. I fired, and there was a great commotion. I learned afterward—for I am friends with all these Indians now—that the bullet just grazed his arm, and the start it gave him threw him from a point of rock he was standing upon, and bruised him badly. After this all was so quiet I began to suspect something, and raising my head very slowly and cautiously above the rock behind me, it received two shots, showing they had managed to creep up there. I raised myself quickly, threw my arm over the rock, and fired two or three shots from my pistol in quick succession. That cleaned out that nest. Over at the fort they had heard the firing in the morning, but paid no attention to it. But when it continued, they concluded the Indians had got hold of me and sent out a squad to the rescue. They came on the hands of my companion, lying in the road where they had been dropped, and were frightened and went back. Meanwhile I had determined not to wait for the Indians, but, as soon as it was dusk, to drag myself off and see if I could get away. However, the soldiers came back, and just at dusk found me. But it was a close shave. At the last moment I could not make them hear me, and they were about to turn back, thinking I was gone up; but I attracted their attention before it was too late. That was as long a day as I ever spent, gentlemen."

"I surprised," said I. "I thought the Hualapais claimed they had been always friends of the whites." "So they were, but about a month before this some men were out on a raid and caught fourteen young children. They saw no other Indians, and they had these children in an ambulance. They did not wish to be ridiculed for bringing home children, so they consulted what to do, and decided the only thing was to kill them. They pulled them out by the hair, one at a time, and blowing their brains out threw them on the road. The Indian's strongest instinct is love of his children, and, coming on the trail and finding these, they vowed to torture the first one of those fellows they caught." "Ah, I see, it was like all other horrible Indian outrages—the white man's first and the Indian follows." That's about the length of it."

Teaching the Dumb to Speak.

In a corner of Southeastern Connecticut, near the village of Mystic river, is a school where the deaf and dumb are taught to speak like hearing people and understand spoken words through the sense of sight. A very touching incident is told by the principal, Mr. Whipple, about a former pupil, a young woman who had graduated deaf and dumb from Dr. Peet's sign school in New York. She came to Professor Whipple to learn articulation and lip reading. Through the aid of an ingenious alphabet (invented by the late Zerah C. Whipple) which pictures the organs of speech in the position they assume in producing audible sounds, this pupil was soon able to speak so as to be understood. One morning she brought her slate to Mr. Whipple with something written in this alphabet. On reading he found it to be the Lord's Prayer. Perceiving her agitation, he could scarcely restrain his emotion as he corrected the few unimportant errors and delicately returned it to her. The next morning she came exultingly to him, exclaiming, vocally, "I prayed last night with my voice." Her teacher then asked her if she had never prayed before. "Oh, yes," said she, "I have thought my prayers, but never spoke them before," and then she said, audibly, "My lips shall praise Thee, oh, God." "Attend to the voice of my supplication, oh, Lord." The enthusiasm and joy manifested by this young woman in her new-found power of speaking was shared in by her family and friends, who greatly rejoiced with her.—*Springfield Republican.*

The whole business of the Dominion of Canada in telegraphy is not equal to the business of the Western Union telegraph office in the city of Chicago.

The Postal-Stamp Mania.

"Hermit" says in one of his New York letters to the Troy *Times*: The announcement that $300 has been paid for a canceled Brattleboro postal stamp calls our attention to a mania which has gradually increased until it has reached extraordinary proportions. Some may inquire what leads people to collect postal stamps. The only reply is found in another question: What leads people to collect anything? The fact is that a disposition to make collections of some kind has always been a feature in our race. One of the strangest of these collections, which in this instance became a mania, is mentioned in the life of Tom Moore. While traveling through England he met a man who collected hangmen's ropes, and who had 200, each ticketed with the name of the victim. The postal-stamp mania is of modern date, but it has during a brief period reached a prodigious extent.

Formerly payment of postage was made in money, and the amount was marked in pen and ink; at present, however, 200 governments use stamps. In 1840 the latter were adopted in the British postoffice, and seven years later our own government made a similar change. The example thus set on both sides of the Atlantic was gradually followed, until the use of stamps became universal. The mania for collecting soon began, though at first it was very limited. It grew like all other forms of mania, until it became a regular traffic, and was reduced to a system. The value of rare stamps is now generally fixed, and there are collectors in all parts of the world. The highest price ever paid for a postage stamp is $500. The one referred to was issued on the French island of Reunion. The original cost of the stamps was fifteen centimes and thirty centimes (three cents and six cents), and the immense price is solely due to their rarity and to the fact that they are necessary to a complete collection of foreign stamps. There is not one for sale at present at any price. The next highest is the Brattleboro stamp, which is mentioned in the paragraph above referred to as having been sold at $300. This statement is evidently incorrect, and perhaps its author has one of these stamps for sale, and therefore takes this method to bull the market. The best quotation that I can obtain for the Brattleboro stamp is $100, which certainly seems high enough when the first cost was from six to eighteen and three-quarters cents. The origin of the Brattleboro stamp, as I am informed, is as follows: In 1846 the postmaster of that place had some stamps made in order to obviate the necessity of using the pen. It was merely a private convenience, and the sole importance of the stamp is due to the fact that it is the first ever used in America. The next year stamps were ordered by the government, and we may now well wonder how they ever got along without them.

The demand for stamps is now so general that the clerks in houses engaged in foreign commerce carefully remove them from all letters, and this affords a large supply. The foreign correspondence of the *Herald* is sufficiently large to form an item in the trade. The same statement applies to a greater or less degree to all the great journals, and in fact as soon as any office boy gets hold of a foreign letter he strips off the stamp and carries it to some dealer. Among the dearest varieties are the Phillipine and Peruvian stamps, while, on the other hand, the Porto Rico stamp is very cheap. Madeira and British Guiana, however, are high, and the law of supply and demand prevails in this as well as in all other commodities. As soon as a stamp becomes rare the maniac increases his offer, until fabulous prices are obtained. There are a number of stamp dealers, the most extensive being an establishment in Broadway.

A King of the Cowboys.

An Ogalalla (Neb.) letter contains the following: The presiding genius of this town is Tucker, who runs a combination saloon and gambling-house. When any of the cowboys get hard up they go to see Tucker. He gives his money liberally and freely to his friends. Tucker is a tall, fine-looking man, with an intelligent countenance. He affects long hair, a la Buffalo Bill, and prides himself on his fighting abilities. If a drunken cowboy is disposed to have a shooting matinee or rough-and-tumble exercise he can always be accommodated by applying to Tucker, who guarantees to do up the anxious individual in short order. When any disturber of the peace tries to invade the sacred precincts of the Cowboy's Rest, as Tucker's saloon is affectionately called, the gentlemanly proprietor gives him his advice to either fight or have a drink. The festive and belligerent cowboy adores Tucker on account of his generosity and grit, and he would stand by this popular border gambler through thick and thin. Any other man than Tucker would be liable to have his saloon completely demolished two or three times a week, but he always remembers his friends; no hungry man was ever turned from his door, and the cowboys, who have had substantial evidences of his good-will, never forget the kindness. Tucker has many imitators, but he is the typical border paradox of gentleman and ruffian, and no man can compete with him in shrewdness or popularity.

Showers on Top.

It is generally believed that the discharge of artillery tends to dispel clouds and mists in the immediate neighborhood. A French electrician combats this theory, and maintains that the effect of a series of sufficiently violent detonations would be to compel the clouds to discharge their moisture. He even goes so far as to say that it would be perfectly possible to produce a fall of rain in this way. He suggests a method by which he believes this often highly desirable result might be brought about. His plan is to send up one or more baloons freighted with panclastic or some other equally explosive compounds. They are to be connected with a battery on the ground by means of a fine wire, and when they attain the necessary altitude—that is, when they enter the cloud-zone—the spark is to be transmitted. The detonation will follow, and a refreshing shower will be the result. Farmers and others who suffer heavily from the effects of a prolonged drought will probably be anxious that the French savant's system should be given a trial, no method hitherto devised for obtaining rain having proved quite efficacious.

For years past the garret at the White House has been filled with a lot of old furniture, some of which saw use in Jefferson's time. President Arthur has recognized the craze for the antique by overhauling these long buried stores, and with the resurrected relics has filled up the long corridor that runs along the upper story of the White House.

HUMORISTS OF THE PRESS.

FUNNY STORIES BY NEWSPAPER WAGS.

Not a Musical Ear—A Narrow Escape—A Masher Routed—The Railroad Hog—Dog and Crab.

"My dear, I wish you would tell the servant to stop moving that furniture around in the parlor. I'm sure she has broken some of the vases and Sevres ware."

"I hear no noise, Christopher."

"There! She has dropped the clock! I heard the shade smash!"

"Why, Christopher, how silly you are! That's not the servant moving the furniture; that's Birdie practicing a Wagnerian sonata.—*Chicago News.*

A Narrow Escape.

"Sister!" cried a little boy, running into the room, "your little pug dog has bit me on the leg."

"What!" exclaimed the frightened young lady. "Beauty has bitten you on the leg? Let me see."

She hastily pulled down his stocking, and sure enough there was the impression of his teeth.

"You naughty boy," said his sister, shaking him violently, "don't you know better than to tease Beauty? Some day he will bite a big lump out of your leg, and it might make him deathly sick."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Masher Routed.

A lady, young and handsomely dressed, entered a Woodward avenue car and sat down opposite a passenger who had the appearance of a gentleman, but soon showed himself to be that contemptible creature, a masher. He took no notes on time, but at once proceeded to mash; he stared, ogled, smiled insinuatingly and made a second-class fool of himself at sight. The lady was discomposed. She seized her parasol and every one present hoped she was about to mash the masher.

But she simply raised the parasol and spread it in his face. Under its protecting screen she calmly continued on her way, but the chagrined masher got out at the next crossing and made himself scarce.

When he was gone the lady closed her parasol and said: "I have heard of frightening wild beasts by such a weapon opened suddenly in their faces, and I find it serves as good a purpose with tame ones."

The passengers all applauded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Railroad Hog.

"Is this seat unoccupied?" a lady timidly inquired.

Her voice was not very loud. It did not recall the fat man from his reverie nor his gaze from something interesting in the brick wall of the depot. The lady passed on as though embarrassed at the sound of her request.

"Is one of these seats disengaged?"

The question was asked in a firm, clear voice by a young woman, who looked steadily into the monopolist's eyes as though she understood him. His head turned slowly, and he coldly replied: "All engaged."

Then he resumed his study of the wall, and the train moved slowly out of the depot.

"Oof!"

The exclamation resembled exactly the grunt of a pig. It was made by a young man with a dimple in his cheek and a twinkle in his eye, on a seat diagonally across the aisle and behind the bald-headed man. He was absorbed in an interesting article in a newspaper. The exclamation was not noticed.

"Oof! Oof! Oof!"

A young lady in the seat behind the person intended to be described by the young man with the dimple, tittered aloud. The fat man with four sittings stole a wicked glance at the young man with the newspaper, and then settled back with a determined gesture of his head and neck as if he wasn't going to mind it.

"Oo-oo-oof! kweek! kwe-e-eek! oof! oof!"

The passengers turned their attention to the passenger with the four seats. The bald spot on his head began to get red.

"Kwe-e-eek, kwe-e-eek, kwe-e-eek! Oof, oof, oof, oof!"

A tittering and giggling broke out spontaneously up and down the car. The bald spot on the fat man's head blazed. Then one foot was dragged slowly off from the front seat, then the other. A hand reached out carefully and set one valise on the floor. Then the other valise followed.

"Seat here, I guess, ladies," he growled.

Three women threw grateful glances at the grunter and took their seats. The grunter, who had not lifted his eyes from his newspaper, turned it over to continue reading, but just at that instant the train glided into the tunnel.—*New York Sun.*

Dog and Crab.

Some years ago my neighbor had a dog of an inquiring turn of mind, which he called Philosopher when he was not in a hurry. Philosopher was in the habit of coming over upon my premises, and trying in various ways to win my respect and esteem; but he never succeeded to any great extent. Perhaps he did not go about it in the right way. He came oft in the stilly night, and sat under my window and poured out his sorrow to the moon. The moon seemed to stand it, but I couldn't. I went to my neighbor with a protest, but he said he could do nothing; that he didn't like to hear a dog howl any better than I did; but, according to divine law, that was the only way in which a dog could give expression to his deeper emotions, and he thought man ought to try and put up with it. Beside, he said, he believed that the howling of a dog was an omen of death.

I told him I thought so, too, especially when the dog howled under my window, and then I went and bought a shot-gun.

But after that Philosopher seemed to reform and lead a more joyous life. He stayed home of nights, and if he was ever sad, he brooded mostly in silence.

One day I came home with a basket full of crabs, and found Philosopher sitting in my yard with a look of mingled curiosity and pleasure on his open and expressive countenance. He seemed to be glad to see me, and when I set the basket upon the ground and turned aside, he went up to it in an inquiring sort of way. As I have said, he was of a very investigating turn of mind. He would sit by a hen's nest half an hour, waiting for the hen to get through laying and adjourn, so that he could form himself into a committee of one and investigate the proceedings. And his investigation of a hen's nest was always systematic and thorough.

When he saw something move in my basket, he appeared to grow more than usually curious. He seemed to be both surprised and delighted that I had carried home something that was alive. He smelled cautiously around the basket, wagged his tail with a graceful easy motion, and then, growing more curious and bold, he stuck his nose down among the crabs and picked a large one up. He did not intend to pick it up so suddenly; it was all the crab's doing. It got one of its claws tangled somehow with Philosopher's nose, and then there was a sound of revelry by day. I never before saw a dog get so excited. He lost all control over himself. His one prominent thought seemed to be a desire to go away somewhere and he went. He went with exceeding impetuosity. He went as nothing had gone before, except chain-lightning, perhaps, and he took my crab with him.

If any traveler in Europe, Asia or Africa has seen a yellow dog with a part of one ear bit off, and an expression denoting humble birth, with a healthy looking crab hanging to his nose, the traveler will receive a large assortment of thanks by communicating with my neighbor. But I am rather indifferent. I lost a good crab, I know; but there is no loss without some slight compensation.—*Scott Way, in Puck.*

Owning a Ranch.

It is now becoming the fashionable thing to own a ranch in Texas, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, or some other Territory in the far West. Young Bostonians of wealth and social standing were the first to take to the new fashion, and a large number of representatives of the best stock in Massachsetts may be met with in various parts of that country. A correspondent says:

A good many young Englishmen of the same class are scattered through the territories seeking fortunes and adventures in cattle raising, mining, railroading, etc. And now the New Yorkers are following suit. Young Roosevelt has a ranch in Dakota, from which he has returned with glowing accounts. Harry Oelrichs is another New Yorker who has set up a ranch in the West. He is said to be doing well with his cattle, but is following the life more as a new diversion, for the excitement and pleasure it affords than as a serious business. The ordinary ranch life is monotonous to the last degree, but Oelrichs has a grand establishment, and entertains a good deal of company.

One of the largest and most enterprising ranchmen now in the West is the Marquis de Mores, who married a daughter of Louis von Hoffman, of New York. In the short space of two years he has made himself master of 50,000 acres of grazing land, has built a town, a railway station, and a hotel; has established a freight line with the Black Hills, and opened slaughter-houses along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, by which Montana cattle are killed within a few miles of the plains where they are raised, and by means of refrigerator cars shipped to the Eastern markets without the intervention of Chicago butchers and packers.

The young wife of this enterprising young nobleman, formerly Medora von Hoffman, was born and reared to every luxury and indulgence that wealth and affection could supply. It is said that she delights in the wild life of plains, accompanies her husband on his riding and shooting expeditions, gallops over the prairies with an eagle's plume stuck in her straw hat, and a rifle slung from her saddle.

Growth of Human Beings.

The investigations of the Anthropometric committee of the British association have made more or less clear several interesting facts respecting the rate of growth of the two sexes. The period of most rapid growth is from birth to five years of age, and then both sexes grow alike, the girls being a little shorter and lighter than the boys. From five to ten the boys grow a little faster than the girls, but from ten to fifteen years the girls grow the fastest, and at between eleven and a half and fourteen and a half years old, are actually taller, and from twelve and a half to fifteen and a half are heavier than the boys. The boys, however, take the lead between fifteen and twenty years, and grow at first rapidly, but afterwards slower, and complete their growth at about twenty-three years, while girls grow very slowly after fifteen years of age, and attain their full stature at about the twentieth year. The tracings and tables show a slow but steady increase of stature up to the fiftieth year, and a more rapid increase in weight up to the sixtieth year in men; but the statistics of women are too few after the age of twenty-three to determine the stature and weight of their sex at the more advanced periods of life. The fact that man continues to grow in stature up to his fiftieth year contradicts the popular notions on the subject; according to which he ceases to grow before reaching half that age.

Mexican Etiquette.

I was given a lesson in etiquette by a Mexican young lady I met in the train, says a correspondent. I chanced to be the only man in the sleeping-car when it drew out from El Paso, and after an introduction by the conductor, to whose charge the young lady had been committed, she and I became quite well acquainted. "I saw you eating an orange on the depot platform," she said. "In Mexico that would be considered unmannerly. There it is unmannerly to eat anything outside of a house, even candy. And I noticed when Mr. Romero gave you a Mexican match you threw it away after using but one end of it. The other was still serviceable, and you should have returned the match with your thanks. If you hand one a cigar or cigarette to light with, you must take a whiff from it after it has been returned to you, though it may be so short as to burn your fingers." All this I received with good grace, for my young lady was but ten years of age.

Deaths from Cholera.

In 1871 there were 300,000 deaths from cholera in Russia; in 1873 there were 16,000 deaths in Poland; in 1872-73 there were 140,000 deaths in Hungary; 1872-73 there were nearly 27,000 deaths in Prussia; in 1865-67 there were 143,000 deaths in Italy. In Paris the mortality from cholera has been as follows: In 1832, 18,354 deaths; in 1849, 19,184; in 1853-54, 8,096; in 1865-66, 12,082; in 1873, 885. In England in 1849 the deaths from cholera were 70,000. In 1817 the army of the Marquis of Hastings lost in India 9,000 men in twelve days from Asiatic cholera.

Novel objections—Those urged against fiction.—*Philadelphia Call.*

STRENGTH FOR TO-DAY.

Strength for to-day is all that we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

Then why forecast the trials of life
With such grave and sad persistence,
And watch and wait for a crowd of ills
That as yet has no existence.

Strength for to-day—what a precious boon
For the earnest souls who labor,
For the willing hands that minister
To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day—that the weary hearts
In the battle for right may quail not;
And the eyes bedimmed with bitter tears,
In their search for light, may fail not.

Strength for to-day, on the down-hill track
For the travelers near the valley
That up, far up on the other side,
Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for to-day—that our precious youth
May happily shun temptation,
And build from the rise to the set of sun
On a sure and strong foundation.

Strength for to-day—in house and home
To practice forbearance sweetly—
To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for to-day is all that we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow,
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

—*Mrs. M. A. Kidder*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Drawing materials—mustard and water.—*Life.*

Never dispute with a woman about her weight. She's always bound to have her own weigh.

A wall in the southern part of China is said to be entirely made of fish. It ought to be an easy one to scale.—*Statesman.*

"Do cats reason?" asks a correspondent. Certainly. There are two in our neighborhood that are reasoning with each other all through the stilly night.—*Baltimore Day.*

The old saw, "Never kick a man when he is down" is a good one, because to kick a man when he is down is cowardly. Now we give another, "Never kick a man when he is up," because it is reckless.—*Evansville Argus.*

The young man who wrote to his offended girl asking her to send him "a line" informing him what she would like him to do, was surprised to receive by return mail a clothes-line with a noose at one end of it.—*Statesman.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1884.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is th time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884

Hon. Z. B. Vance's Appointments.

Hon. Z. B. Vance will speak at the following times and places:

Sparta, Saturday, September 20.
Dobson, Monday, September 22.
East Bend, Tuesday, September 23.
Mocksville, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
Lexington, Thursday, September 25.

—Heavy frost reported in Vermont.

—Heavy rains in Naples caused a decrease in the ravages of cholera.

—The prohibition amendment to the State constitution of Maine was carried by 40,000 votes.

—Since the outbreak of the cholera in Italy there have been 11,000 deaths in Naples.

—The Raleigh *State Chronicle* will be issued as a daily this week. It will rank with the best in the State.

—Two hundred buildings and many bridges were swept away by the flood at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

—The Independent German Club of Cleveland, Ohio, numbering 3,200 members, has gone over to Cleveland and Hendricks.

—*Our Continent* announces the early appearance of an article entitled "A Moravian Village," by Lt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A.

—It appears that the success of the Republican ticket in Maine on last Monday cost the National Committee $265,000

—In the Ohio Valley of West Virginia the farmers are feeding wheat to hogs because they have no corn to spare, but an abundance of new wheat.

—It is estimated by London bankers that the cholera has prevented travellers from spending $20,000,000 in Continental Europe this season.

— For the prompt and certain cure of Erysipelas use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the specific endorsed by the most eminent medical authorities.

—In Washington City, on Thursday night, the Democrats had a rousing Cleveland and Hendricks demonstration. It is estimated that 5,000 persons bore torches in the procession.

—Malarial poison can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure, which contains a sure specific, in the form of a vegetable product used in no other remedy. Warranted.

—Betting men in New York now offer $1,000 to $750 that Cleveland is elected, $1,000 to $750 that he will have 25,000 majority in New York State, $1,000 even on 40,000 majority, $1000 to $500 that he carries the State.

—The Republicans of Wilkes county have nominated the following county ticket: For the House, Ruff Henderson; Sheriff, Milton McNeill; Register of Deeds, H. C. Sebastian; Surveyor, L. C. Brooks; Coroner, L. B. Eldredge.

—The cotton industry in Lancashire, England, is suffering the severest depression which has overtaken it for many years. Working on short time and only four days a week is general, while many mills have closed altogether. In Rosendale district 30 mills have shut down.

—Mr. Latham, editor of the Statesville *American*, committed suicide on Friday night, 12th inst. Morphine and laudauum were found by his bedside. Owing to the body's not being found until some time after death had taken place, the physicians were unable to decide which opiate caused his death. According to the directions of his relatives in Newbern his body was interred in the Statesville cemetery.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September is an extremely useful and entertaining number. The tales and poems are excellent, and "The English Cathedrals," "The Romance of the Century," and "Seeing New York," by Jennie June, are articles of unusual interest. There is much that will prove very useful in the household, in the way of fancy work and fashion, and the illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of this number. "Medea," a fine oil painting from the original by N. Sichel, forms the frontispiece.

—Hon. James W. Reid spoke at Kernersville on Saturday, to a good audience. Mr. Reid occupied two hours with one of the most practical eloquent speeches ever heard there. He spoke to the farmers and made many friends. A lively campaign will follow, and a lot of good work for Reid put in that section.

On Monday night, Mr. Reid was greeted by a large crowd in Brown's Hall. Here again he made a fine impression, and there is no doubt but Reid will carry his party strength in this vicinity.

The Maine Election.

The election in Maine, as usual has gone Republican. The majority may reach 17,000 which is about the usual strength in a Presidential year. In 1868 the Republicans carried the State in September by 20,000; in 1872 by 17,000, and in 1876 by 15,000. In 1878 there was again a Republican plurality of 15,000, but at this time the Greenback split mixed the politics of the State all up, and it had only began to settle down again two years ago. This year the Republicans and the Prohibitionists have got back the old majority.

—A new industry has been set on foot in Fayetteville. The Cross Creek Fine Salt Packing Company has commenced packing table and dairy salt in small sacks. The salt has heretofore been put up at the North, thereby giving employment to the people there. And now that it is put up in Fayetteville, the industry should be patronized. It is furnished at the same prices as the salt put up at other places, and each sack contains 4 ounces more of salt.—*Ex.*

—Last Monday the public schools of New York city opened with 300,000 pupils, an increase of 10,000 since last year. The reopening witnessed in that city the obliteration of the last trace of the color line in education. By act of Legislature, in May, the colored schools, as such distinctively, were abolished, and the pupils, black and white, were all merged together. The law was to take effect in September.

Tammany in Ranks.

NEW YORK, September 12.—At the Tammany hall meeting this evening an address "to the Democratic party of the United States," was reported, which recommends the support of the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President, made at Chicago on Friday, July 10, 1884, and submit for its consideration and adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic anti-Republican general committee of the city and county of New York, in Tammany hall assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations made by the National Democratic convention held in Chicago on July 10, 1894 — for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice President, Thos. A. Hendrix, of Indiana, and do hereby pledge ourselves to an earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated.

Contracting Currency.

The policy of the Republican party of collecting $100,000,000 surplus taxes every year results in retiring the bonds which are the basis of the national bank notes. The result is a contraction of the currency.

At one time the national bank currency amounted to $357,000,000 —now it is only $330,000,000, while the banks have deposited with the United States treasurer $25,000,000 in greenbacks for the purpose of retiring other notes.

Here there is a reduction of over $50,000,000 of our paper circulation incident to this outrageous and oppressive Republican policy. In addition to this the hardships of the law have forced other banks to go into liquidation by which $13,000,000 more of greenbacks are locked up in the treasury, making a total withdrawal of our paper currency from the finances of the country of more than $60,000,000. No wonder then the people are embarrassed; no wonder then that money is stringent; no wonder that business is slack, and prices are low; that manufacturing industries are crippled, and that the people buy sparingly. Think of it—one-tenth of the paper circulation is withdrawn from the pockets of the people. Let us have a change, and commit the control of our public affairs to statesmen who understand how to manage in the interests of the people.—*News-Observer.*

—The present revenue system takes from the people $100,000,000 needlessly every year. This sum, if remitted to the people instead of being extorted from them, would buy two pairs of boots for every man in the country with an occupation; it would buy two barrels of flour for every family in the country; it would add a week's wages to the gain of every manual laborer; or it would pay 5 per cent on two thousand millions of capital. Is it a wonder, therefore, that the Democratic party demands revenue reform? —*News-Observer.*

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—HELENA, Montana, Sept. 10.—The was great excitement in Benton over the confirmation of the report of important gold discoveries in Little Rocky mountain, ten miles northeast of that place. The claims worked pay from $6 to $10 per day to the man working with the ordinary gold pan. In one instance $300 was taken from a pit 20 feet square. The editor of the Benton River *Press* telegraphs that half the citizens of the town are either preparing to join the stampede or are already gone.

— California produces 100,000 boxes of raisins every year.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

The Buildings Completed—The County Displays—The List of Special Days.

Interest in the coming State exposition increases as the time of holding it approaches. The buildings are now all ready for the reception of the exhibits, and it behooves the county committees who have charge of this work to hasten their exhibits to Raleigh. Letters have been sent the chairman of all the county committees asking them to have all their material in Raleigh by the 20th of September. This plan will enable them to be on hand five days before the railroad running through the main building is closed up, and thus save to the counties the cost of drayage and loss of time. The counties have been given the very best locations in the main building, and it is expected that each county will make its exhibit of the most attractive and interesting character; in fact we know that this feature of distinctive county exhibits will prove most valuable in that it creates a pleasant rivalry in displaying products and in decorating the exhibits. Descriptions of the county exhibits indicate that they will be much more elaborate than was at first contemplated. Handsome lithographs and colored posters have been sent broadcast over the State, from which a fair bird's-eye view of the main building may be had. These have also been distributed in all the States adjoining. The large engines and boilers for running the machinery are now being placed, and rest assured that this exhibit of all kinds of manufacturing machinery in motion is going to prove very entertaining to many people in North Carolina. But the main feature of this article is to impress the people with the importance of having their exhibits in Raleigh on time. The gates to the grounds will be closed on the 15th of September to the public, and only persons connected with county or private exhibits will be admitted. On and after the 25th of September the regular gate fees will be charged, viz: Fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children.

SPECIAL DAYS.

October 1st and 2d—Military days.
" 1st and 2d—Band days.
" 8th—N. C. Press Association days.
" 15th and 16th—N. C. Fishermen's days.
" 15th—Assembly and drill of Knights Templar.
" 21st and 22d—Dental and Medical days.
" 21st and 22d — Northern days.
" 23rd and 24th—Educational days—Alumni of University. Mechanic's day. Firemen's day.
" 3d, 10th and 17th—Tobacco sales in grand stand by J. S. Lockhart, Wake, Chatham, Harnett.
" 4th—Vance, Moore, Johnson.
" 6th — Durham, Orange, Franklin.
" 7th—Guilford, Alamance, Halifax, Warren.
" 8th—New Hanover, Columbus, Brunswick, Buncombe, McDowell.
" 9th—Forsyth, Surry, Stokes Yadkin, Albemarle section.
" 10th — Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell.
" 13th—Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Beaufort and New Berne association.
" 14th—Union, Anson, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus.
" 15th — Cleveland, Gaston, Cumberland, Sampson and Burke.
" 16th—Montgomery, Stanly, Randolph, Duplin, Pender.
" 17th—Madison, Haywood, Henderson, Wayne, Wilson, Caswell, Person, Granville.
" 20th—Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Watauga, Northampton, Norfolk.
" 21st—Rhicmond and Petersburg.
" 22d—Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Columbia.
" 23d—Mitchell, Yancey, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, Cherokee, Swaim, Graham, Clay.

The above list comprises all of the special days so far announced. Others will be given in due time.

H. E. FRIES, Secretary.

Mr. McPheeters has finished the canvass of Raleigh for quarters for boarders during the exposition. Quarters have been found for 5,000 persons any night during the month of October. He or his assistant has called at every house in Raleigh, not missing one. A good many persons were absent from home and some had not made up the minds as to what they could do in the matter. All such are requested to report as soon as passible. It is gratifying to know that our citizens have so generally agreed to throw open their doors to those who visit Raleigh during the exposition. The prices in private families will be $1, $1.50 and $2 per day. Mr. Len. H. Adams and others are proposing to give a large number first class lodging, leaving the parties to get their meals at the restaurants or from private families who will give meals without lodgings.—*News-Observer.*

Longevity of the Sexes.

Some interesting researches have recently been made by the director of the bureau of statistics at Vienna to determine the comparative longevity of men and women, and to ascertain the causes of any difference that may appear. He finds that out of 103,831 individuals who have passed the age of ninety years, 70,308 are women, while only 42,528 are men. In Italy he finds 241 alleged centenarian women, and but 141 men of that age. The fact that of children who reach the age of ten years there are more females who seem to be well established, and that the disproportion in numbers grow greater as the years of their life advance is equally certain. The number of male births exceeds the female by 4 per cent.

—The Brooklyn Directory for 1884 contains 180,000 names.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing**, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Railroad Disaster.

At High Point the north bound passenger train No. 53, overtakes and passes the local freight, which is pulled in on the side track west of the depot. Wednesday night, however, the caboose of the freight train had not cleared the passage post by about two car lengths, when No. 53, came rushing in, striking the caboose and literally tearing it into atoms. The cab of the mail engine was torn to pieces and the machinery stripped from the left side. The steps were torn away from the left side of every car, the boxes of several of the cars were broken and the springs moved from their proper position, leaving the entire train in a condition unfit to move.

The fireman, John Viar, of Richmond, received painful but not serious injuries. A gash was cut from the top of his head down across his forehead to the right eye about four inches long, and the skull is perhaps slightly cracked. His flesh was also punctured in several places by pieces from the splintered cab. He was carried into the baggage car and Drs. Walker, of Chester, S. C., Cox, Brown and Burton were at once summoned to his side. He was subsequently taken to Jarrell's hotel and well cared for.

Engineer Bryan, the mail agent and a colored brakeman received slight injuries. Had the conductor of the freight train been in his car he would no doubt have been killed instantly.

A train sent out from Greensboro took all the passengers on through except those in the sleeping cars who remained in their berth during the night.

The accident is due to the carelessness of somebody on the freight train.—*Enterprise.*

Great Floods in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The steamer San Pablo arrived here last evening, bringing advices from Hong Kong to the 14th ultimo. Information had reached Canton of the frightful inundation in the province of Kiangsee. The news is dated at King Tak, the chief centre of the pottery manufacture, and one of the four great markets of the Empire. The flood lasted four days and the entire country was submerged to a depth of six feet. Whole towns were swept away. It is believed that fully 70,000 persons perished. It is feared that pestilence would follow. The cholera had broken out at Amoy. The number of deaths is not given. It has been declared to be an uninfected port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of August to be $8,542,852.26; decrease of the debt since June 30th, 1884, $12,536,141.09; cash in the Treasury, $414,541,952.97; gold certificates outstanding, $121,719,920; silver certificates outstanding, $121,131,921; certificates of deposit outstanding, $14,420,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $271,900; legal tenders outstanding, $346,739,376; fractional currency outstanding (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed) $6,978,001.81.

Terrible Thunder Storms.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 11.—During a terrible thunder storm at Olean last evening a tank containing 35,000 gallons of oil, belonging to the National Transit company, was struck by lightning.

DETROIT, September 11.—A *Free Press* Alpena special says: A violent thunder squall occurred yesterday at noon. The wind reached forty-eight miles an hour. The rainfall was over an inch in eight minutes. Thomas Scarf was struck by lightning and killed on the street. Another man had his arm broken. Forty thousand feet of lumber were blown into the lake. The tornado was not very wide and lasted 15 minutes.

—The completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Charleston in Swain county was celebrated on the 12th instant. Several distinguished persons were present on the occasion, and the celebration was a spirited affair. The growth of the road across the western counties appears marvellous.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success every where, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Ruffin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estouteville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold*, and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

☞ Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"It has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.

IMPORTERS' AGENTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, - - - - - - Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER, - - - - - Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH, - - - - - Thomasville.

AT THE

SALEM BOOKSTORE

BOOKS

FOR SUMMER READING.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.
DARWINISM,
A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A MIDSUMMER LARK.
HER CRIME.
WAKE ROBIN.
LITTLE SISTERS.
RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.
MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE,
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY,
LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
BEYOND THE GATE.

Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS, BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.

From these sources arise nine-tenths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate the coexistence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three **"scavengers of the system,"** producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 41 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and **RESTORE THE HEALTH** and **VIGOR** of **YOUTH.** In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LIVER

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Bone, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 200 pgs. Illustrated.

(All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts, paper 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps. by DR. WHITTIER 202 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. (The great specialist, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't Delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM

MAY, 1884.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Field Seeds and Star Brand Fertilizers,

WINSTON, N. C.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidily increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

RETAIL STORES.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

We also offer a full stock of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Drills, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary,

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPIA HAND MADE SHOES.

for Men, Women, Misses and Children. Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
L. B. & L. S. Holt's Bellemont Plaids,
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made. We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN.
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

SEEDS.

We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884.

LAWN PARTIES.

ELM LAWN, corner of Church Street and Belews Creek Road, Salem, N. C. is open for Lawn and Croquet Party engagements, either for day or night. Light and seats furnished. Elm Lawn is well shaded, retired from public view, and is excellently adapted for Pleasure Parties.

TERMS:—**$2.50** per afternoon; **$3.00** per evening; **$4.00** per afternoon and evening. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,

CLARENCE CRIST.
Salem, N. C.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS

are the **BEST EVER MADE** for **Costiveness, Indigestion,** Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, taken each pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machine as clock work; they **purify the blood** and put new life in a body. **Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible,** thousands use them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 10c. a box.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N.Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. HARRIS, Harmony Grove, Ga.—Emory's Little Cathartic are the most perfect of the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.—They are excellent.—R. BARNS, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—MISS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with **Emory's Standard Cure Pills.** a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box.

STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

AMERICAN POETRY,
AMERICAN PROSE
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS,
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. WAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

BEYOND THE GATES.
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
GEMS OF GENIUS.
BIRTHDAY BOOKS,
POEMS.
ILLUSTRATED HYMNS.
Fringed editions of celebrated Poems.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
POCKET PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NO NEW THING.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

Used throughout the country

FOR OVER 40 YEARS,

And thus proved

The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by the best physicians as a speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Disordered Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Clear Complexion, Sick Headache, Tainted Breath. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, Circulars, &c. address C. E. HULL & CO. 18 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course from 8 to 24 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 1,500 successful graduates. Over 3,000 people last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 72 States and Territories. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 18 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. Universal Diplomas presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is famed for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 9th.* For circulars and full particulars address the President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Langs Live Seeds. The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores grown hair, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3½ 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—CAMPAIGN BADGES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Salem Female Academy has 160 scholars.

—A dozen humming birds are grouped on some imported bonnets.

—Miss Mollie Jones, of this place, is teaching school at Hall's Ferry, Davie county.

—Weather still dry. Nights and mornings cool. Not far from frost Monday and Tuesday mornings.

—The Methodist Protestant Sunday School will picnic at Union Spring, near Mickey's Mill, on Thursday (to-day.

—E. Blum, the well known coppersmith of Winston, is, we are glad to state, gradually improving in health.

—J. M. Nading, of Missouri, is visiting relatives and friends here. He is the guest of Wm. Nading, near this place.

—Elm Street Sunday School picnicked at Wm. Nadings on Wednesday last. Beautiful weather and a nice time generally.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

—Weak, nervous men should get a *free trial* package of Prof. Harris' Pastile treatment. Harris Remedy Co., Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

—Chas. Fagg has put up a new beef market on the lot above Lewis Porter's shoe shop. It will soon be ready for his numerous customers. Charlie is a good butcher.

—In the yard of R. A. Welfare, near Clemmonsville, there stands an oak that measured about six inches in circumference in 1862. Now, 22 years since, it measures 7 feet and three inches.

—Farmers who want to improve their land can do so by using Orchilla Guano this Fall on Wheat, Rye, or Oats, and seed to Clover and Grass. See advertisement in another column.

—Just received, a lot of
HOLMES' READERS,
SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS,
COPY BOOKS,
INK, PENS and PAPER,
at the Salem Bookstore.

—The Express Office has been moved to Main Street, and a brand new delivery wagon takes and delivers express at all points. Display cards are furnished for hanging up in front of business houses, announcing express packages.

—We are pleased to note that Henry Shaffner, son of Dr. J. F. Shaffner, entered the Sophomore Class at the State University, passing over the Freshman Class. This is another indication of the thorough training given in Salem Male Academy by Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.

—We call attention to the sale of valuable real estate in this place on Saturday next, 20th instant. The property consists of the late residence of Christian Ebert on Main Street and a house and lot on Salt Street. See advertisement.

—George H. Hauser brought to this place on Saturday last two fine watermelons of the "Iron Clad" variety, which weighed 51¼ and 53 pounds. George Boozer purchased them, and they will go to the State Exposition in the Forsyth County exhibit. The melons grew on the same vine.

—Last Thursday night a delightful dance was enjoyed by some ladies and gentlemen of Lenoir and of the Valley at Palmyra, the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Patterson. Besides dancing with a zest the party enjoyed the intervals between the sets which were very socially spent. At 11 o'clock an elegant collation was served. Every one came away charmed with the hospitable host and amiable hostess. —*Topic, 10th.*

—C. M. Gardner, representing the Interstate Directory Co., Atlanta, Ga., is at the Belo House with his assistants, who are canvassing this place and Winston, getting up a Directory, embracing Salem, Winston and Greensboro. From what we have seen of their work it is correct, and the information contained valuable to all classes. The book should be in the hands of all business men.

—MALARIA in all its forms positively cured with **Emory's Standard Cure Pills**, a never-failing remedy; purely vegetable, contain no quinine or other poisonous agencies, endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere.—25 and 50 Cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—On the 26th of August I had the pleasure of participating in the Hope congregation anniversary. The brethren Hall, the pastor, R. P. Lineback and his family, Lichtenthaler, and myself were there as guests, and we enjoyed the coffee in the Lovefeast and the substantial buns provided for the occasion. The idea is to rejuvenate "Old Hope" internally and externally. A Sunday School combined with prayer-meetings has been organized, and Mr. James Lineback, from Salem, and some of the Friedberg members have gone there and taken part in the services. The old parsonage has been sold and will be taken away. The church is to be repaired.

On Friday, August 29th, I started to Mt. Bethel, and picking up Rev. Solomon Helsabeck on the way, we arrived at the mission house on Saturday evening after dark. On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, brother Helsabeck preached an excellent sermon to a large and attentive congregation. In the afternoon the funeral of the late Jesse Hiatt was preached, and at night we had service again.

Monday the same as the day before, three services and attendance good. On Tuesday morning a messenger came with the news of the death of Mr. Samuel Stauber, and Mr. Helsabeck was wanted to participate in the funeral services at Bethania. With reluctance we had to see him go and stand the brunt of carrying on the meeting alone, but that seems *to be our lot*, and we are rather used to it. We kept on till over the next Sunday, and a number of conversions were the result. Additions were received into the church, and among the rest, Mrs. Robert Clarke by baptism, and her oldest daughter, Miss Susan, by confirmation, she having been baptized when an infant by Rev. F. F. Hagen, and there are still candidates for future admission, and the prospect for Mt. Bethel seems to be propitious. I would add that br. Emanuel Fishel was at Mt. Airy on business, and hearing of the meeting came out and helped us in the wind up, and his help was very acceptable.

During the meeting I heard a very impressive prayer by one who lives in the neighborhood. He thanked God for having put it into the hearts of the Moravian brethren Zevely, Hagen, Siewers and others to bring the Gospel into this region, and particularly for the labors of Sister Jacob Siewers in the Sunday School, and the impressions of her instructions leading him to the Saviour.

In addition to keeping meetings, I visited a number of the aged and sick in the neighborhood during my stay among them, and at one house, where there was a sick woman, I saw something which rather amused me. It was a little girl just five years old, sitting in a chair with all the gravity of a seventy year old woman, *smoking a corn-cob pipe*, and and she made the smoke roll from her mouth in a column at that, and her tobacco, judging from the smell, was of the strongest kind.

Here, in Kernersville, times seem pretty lively. Bricklayers are in demand, five or six dwelling-houses and factories going up, and strangers coming from other parts and locating here. Dr. Cornelius Kerner speaks of moving to the eastern part of this State where Mrs. Kerner's people live; but he won't stay, for 20 miles is just as far as a Kerner dare venture from the old home.

Mrs. Right's school is fairly under way again, and is as full as usual. Her pupils are making fine progress.

Mrs. Dr. E. Kerner has improved considerably for the last two weeks, and there is a good prospect for her final recovery.

This morning we came near having a frost.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Sept. 15, 1884.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 13th, 1884:

Mary E. Binkley, Miss Marie Casely, James Coley, D. L. Disher, Miss Laura Faw, Jane Fries, Flinn & Jackson, Miss Mary Harmon, Andrew Hine, Miss Ellen Jones, Alfred F. Jouffrey, Albert Lord, J. H. Morgan, Mrs. S. Perrin, Miss Laura M. Spaugh, F. H. Shore.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

—The Democratic county executive committee met last Saturday and organized by electing Mr. Chas. L. Heitman chairman, and Mr. H. P. Watson secretary.

The following are the Republican candidates:

For Senator, P. C. Thomas.

For the House, Geo. M. Bulla and Samuel Wall.

For Sheriff, P. D. Leonard.

For Register of Deeds, F. R. Loftin.

For Treasurer, Jno. W. McCrary.

For Coroner, Enos Lanning.

—The students of the Southern Normal met last Friday evening and organized a literary society, which is to be a permanent part of the school. J. R. Hankins was elected president, and Frank Lowe secretary. The organization will be known in the future as the Emersonian literary society.

—Additional hot springs are being developed at Hot Springs, Arkansas, by digging in the side of the mountain out of which the other hot springs issue.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

—Stokes has increased her Democratic vote at every election since 1876.

—The Fall Term of Stokes Superior Court commences on the 27th of October.

—There will be a barbecue and Democratic rally at Danbury some time in October.

—The county candidates will commence their canvass at Germanton on Monday the 22d inst.

John Smith Arrested.

This personage, who some years ago figured very extensively in Stokes county, in many violations of the law, was arrested in that county, one day last week. Sheriff Dalton went to his house with a posse of men, and succeeded in capturing him. He at first showed signs of resistance by drawing his pistol, and finally taking refuge under the house, but at the last surrendered peacefully so our informant says. He was confined in the Danbury jail for several days, but was brought to Wiuston on Wednesday for more secure imprisonment. He is now in the Forsyth jail. There are, we are told, some fourteen cases against him for violations of the law.

—*Leader.*

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MT. AIRY NEWS.]

—The District Deputy Grand S. H. Taylor will leave shortly for Piney Creek, Alleghany county, where he will organize a lodge of I. O. O. F.

—The lumber is being delivered for Jos. P. Rawley's tobacco factory. The building is to be very large.

—The hotel at the Springs is closed for the season.

How to Cure the Bright Yellow Leaf.

There is a great deal more in close attention than science, in curing tobacco, and one's good judgment must often be his guide regardless of all rules or receipts given by the experienced. There are as many different methods of curing as there are kinds of lands upon which tobacco grows. The lighter and yellower the tobacco grows upon the hill the faster it can be cured. Heavier growth requires slower heat and more careful attention.

Tobacco should be hoisted in the barns as soon as possible after cut from the hill, even before it falls or wilts. By this means it will not bruise and cure much better. Sticks should be placed 6 to 8 inches apart upon the tier poles and from 6 to 8 plants on each.

To cure tobacco that has grown fine and yellow on the hill. Commence your heat from 90 to 100 degrees to yellow the tobacco and stand at this for 25 to 30 hours, then raise your heat 5 degrees every two hours until you reach 130 degrees. Stand at this 12 to 15 hours, then raise heat 5 degrees per hour until 150 is reached. Stand at this 8 hours, then raise heat 5 to 10 degrees an hour until 180 degrees is reached and remain until stems and stalks are thoroughly cured.

For curing large tobacco. Commence heat at 90 and run up to 100 and at the latter stand for 30 to 36 hours or until the tobacco is sufficiently yellowed to cure, (this you can tell by the appearance of the middle leaves on the stalks on bottom tiers.) Then move up your heat from one to two degrees each hour until you reach 125 to 130. Stop then until the leaves and stems are cured on the bottom tiers, then go up three degrees each hour until 150 is reached, then go from 5 to 6 degrees each hour until 180 is reached and at this point cure stems and stalks thoroughly.

Should your tobacco get into a sweat while curing, as is frequently the case when it has a great deal of sap in it, throw open the door and continue heat until it dries off.

After your tobacco is cured and your fire is taken out, put wet wheat straw or green bushes in the barn until the tobacco becomes sufficiently moist to be taken down, coop it down in your pack house or barn, with plank floor, until ready for stripping and classing. When stripped it should be carefully classed, smoothly handled and the bundles hung upon sticks, coop down or hang up to dry out. Six or eight leaves should be put in each bundle.

In conclusion, each and every one should remember that the finest tobacco can be ruined by careless handling, &c.

A Rain Machine.

After great battles, violent rainstorms are of very general occurrence. This is due, it is now known, to the agitation produced in the air by the violent explosions of cannon and musketry. The detonations attract clouds, and at length comes the grateful rain to dissipate the smoke of battle, soothe the agony of the wounded and dying. Acting upon this hint, inventors have been at work at the task of making machines which would break up seasons of drought. Great fires and explosions of gunpowder have been suggested, but the cost would be too great for the small area benefitted by the shower that would follow. In Australia, a new rain-producing machine is about to be tested. It is simply a balloon which carries up into the air a heavy charge of dynamite. At a sufficient distance above the earth the dynamite is exploded by an electric current that passes through the wires communicating with the earth. This machine will not be expensive, and should it succeed in breaking droughts, the human race will be vastly benefitted. It will be the first step enabling us to control the amount of moisture we get from the heavens. Should we succeed in ridding any portion of our planet of dry spells hurtful to vegetation, we would soon find means of dissigating too much rain. The fertility of the earth would be quadrupled if man could at will produce rainy and dry weather, and who will say in view of the marvels of modern control over nature that man will not in time have as complete command of the atmosphere that surrounds the globe as he has of the earth which he inhabits?

Registrars and Judges of Election.

The matter to which attention is directed by Mr. Chairman Battle, in the following letter, is of importance, and it is hoped that other papers will publish it, to prevent possible confusion in some counties:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 12, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been suggested to me as probable that the commissioners of some of the counties may have failed to appoint registrars and judges of election, at the meetings held the first Monday in this month, and that if called meetings are not held before the 1st Monday in October (the 6th) the registration books cannot be kept open for thirty days before the day of election (November 4th), as the law requires. (The Code, section 2,675.)

As "called meetings" can be held upon the request of one member of the board of commissioners after advertisement for six day, (the Code, section 706), there is time to cure the omission, if any of the boards have failed heretofore to make the appointments.

In the interest of the people I hope you will call attention to this matter in your paper, and suggest to other newspapers of the State to do the same.

Very respectfully yours,
R. H. BATTLE.
C'h'm Dem. Ex. Com.
—*News and Observer.*

Suits Against a Railroad Under a New Law.

There was a series of interesting cases before A. M. Walker, Esq., at Mooresville last Friday. Mr. J. F. McLean, of that place, brought eleven different suits against the Atlantic Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. The suits were brought under an act of the Legislature which provides that no railroad company doing business in North Carolina shall charge a higher proportionate rate for carrying freight a short distance than for carrying it a longer distance. The plaintiff alleged that the railroad had violated this act. Judgment was given against the road and counsel took an appeal.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Col. W. H. Burgwyn has written to General Clingman that an application of wet tobacco leaf relieved the painful swelling of a severe boil in a single night.

—The amount of tobacco sold in North Carolina and Virginia this year is about 20,000,000 pounds less than were sold up to this time last year These short sales indicate that prices will be better for the 1884 crop.

—The Monroe *Enquirer and Express* says: Our sister village of Lancaster is having an epidemic of typhoid fever. Eight persons died in the village last week; all of them save one, with the fever. For a population of 900 this is a fearful death rate.

—A negro cabin a mile or two from Mebaneville accidentally caught fire Tuesday, 2nd inst., while the woman of the house was absent, and the house and contents were destroyed, the saddest part being the loss of two children who perished in the flames.

—Mr. Alsa Mitchell, of Chatham county, died last week. His wife died about six year ago and was buried on the plantation. Mr. Mitchell requested to be buried at Bell's church, and desired his wife's body to be exhumed and placed beside his, and when they dug into her grave her body was found to be as firm and solid as a rock, having become petrified. Her features were not sunken and the face was as full as a healthy live person. Her dress looked as natural and perfect as when she was first buried. It is a remarkable case of petrifaction.

—The Salisbury *Watchman* says: The new census of the school population has just been completed. The white children number 666 and the colored 647, total 1,313. The former are 46 more than they were enumerated last year, and the latter 107 more.——Our young townsman, Jas. H. Horah, Esq., has received an appointment in the United States pension bureau as an examiner of pension claims, and has been assigned to duty at Knoxville, Tenn.——The merchants shipped from Salisbury last week 71,500 pounds of dried fruit, and have much on hand to ship this week.

—By a new electric headlight for locomotives thirty-three telegraph poles can be counted ahead of the engine on a dark night. Thirty-three poles cover about one mile.

—What is claimed to be a valuable rust protector is among the recent German inventions. It consists of an ordinary oil paint mixed with ten per cent of burned magnesia, baryta, or strontia, as well as mineral oil. This neutralizes the free acid of the paint, and the alkaline reaction protects the iron from rust.

—The *Lancet* condemns the practice of giving and taking such depressing narcotics as chloral and bromide of potassium as a remedy for sleeplessness, as mischievous and wholly indefensible. It is as clumsy in theory as knocking a man down because he needs rest, and yet as by common consent, this eminent authority states, the profession sanctions the abuse of such drugs as "poisioned sleep" producers. There are more than a score and a half of known causes or form of sleeplessness, each one requiring direct and specific treatment.

THE CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The department of agriculture reports the condition of cotton on the 1st of September lower than on August 1st by reason of the drought, which has been severest in Texas, yet felt in every State east and north to North Carolina. The apprehension that the too succulent early growth would wilt under the high temperature and absence of rain has been realized too generally. Local areas on the Atlantic coast appear to have had sufficient moisture at a few points and too much on low land. The effect of these meteorological changes has been the wide prevalence of rust and the shedding of leaves and young bolls. In light soils the fruiting will be hastened, the top bolls already forming. In those of greater moisture there is a strong weed and with deferred frosts a good crop may be made. There are a few losses by the caterpillar. When it has appeared it was promptly met by a poisonous application as a rule. Boll worms have been more abundant than usual and have not had treatment sufficiently prompt. The average condition for the whole field, which was 87 in the preceding report is reduced to 82½; though Texas is the only State below that average. The only years of the preceding ten having lower averages in September were 1874, three and a half points lower; 1881, when the average was only 70, and last year, when it was 74. The weather of the next three months may modify for better or worse the actual result of the harvest. The State averages are: Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 86; Florda, 88; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 84; Texas, 72; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 90.

The product of winter wheat is above the average, and is generally of good quality, except where injured by sprouting in the shock. The rate of yield is not far from the average—13 bushels per acre. The results of the harvest of spring wheat are not yet complete, and the product cannot be precisely indicated. It is probable, from the reported condition of the crop already harvested, that the aggregate will vary little from 500,000,000 bushels. The reports of much higher figures are sensational and misleading, and utterly unworthy of credence. The general average of the condition when harvested is 98, against 83 last year. The condition is almost identical with that reported in September, 1879, the census crop, which showed a yield of 13 bushels per acre. The wheat States of the highest condition are California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee and Oregon. These, with some of minor production, show figures higher than the general average. Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas stand at 98; Ohio and Michigan, 96; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 80. The Eastern and Southern States range from 81 in Mississippi to 103 in Maine. The corn crop is in a better condition than in any September since 1880. The general average is 94. It was 84 last September, 83 in 1882 and 60 in 1881. It promises to produce an average yield of 26 bushels for the entire breadth, or not less than 1,800,000,000 bushels. It will make the largest aggregate of quantity ever reported in the history of the crop.

The condition of tobacco is higher than in September of any year since 1877; it averages 94 instead of 80 last September: Massachusetts, 105; Connecticut, 103; New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 99; Wisconsin, 100. The cigar tobacco thus stands comparatively high. Maryland, 91; Virginia, 94; North Carolina, 95; Kentucky, 95; Tennessee, 105; Ohio, 63.

The London agent of the department cables to-day, as the result of statistical investigations, that the year will not be one of superabundance; that European wheat, though above the average in product, will be less than the aggregate of 1882. The European importing countries need 260,000,000 bushels above production. The European countries exporting can supply 80,000,000, leaving 180,000,000 bushels to be obtained from other continents. The stocks are not excessive. There is an increased consumption of wheat and it is the general opinion that the lowest prices have been reached. Potatoes and rye are less abundant than last year.

MARRIED.

At Hall's Ferry, N. C., Aug. 24th, by C. A. Hall, Esq., WILLIAM BORLOW to Miss SALLIE B. CANTER.

On Sept. 7th, by C. A. Hall, Esq., at Hall's Ferry, EDWARD WILLIAMS to Miss LAURA FOSTER.

On Sept. 14th, at Hall's Ferry, by C. A. Hall, Esq., JOHN E. BROOKS to Miss CORA ATHAN.

On Sept. 14th, at Hall's Ferry, by C. A. Hall, Esq., JAMES HODGE to Miss MATTIE J. SHODRICK.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

Bethany New Prize Winter Oats.

THIS valuable oats was discovered and propagated by A. H. Motsinger, Davidson county. It was found growing on a pile of dirt from an excavation of 50 feet. It grows better on poor soil than other oats and on a good red subsoil will yield 75 bushels to the acre. It is not liable to freeze out, stands firm, with straw as soft as spring oats, ripens the last of wheat harvest, and weighs from 37 to 40 pounds per bushel. Should be sown from the middle of September to the end of October.

Sold by A. H. MOTSINGER, Bethany, N. C., and by PFOHL & STOCKTON and HINSHAW & BYNUM, Winston; and by A. C. HEGE, Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.

Circulars sent on application.

Tomb Stones
AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.

Jan. 1st, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 80 to	95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to	80
Oats, " "	40 to	50
Rye, " "	00 to	00
Barley, per bush	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred	2 00 to	2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to	0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	60 to	75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Pork,	08 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to	00
" Hams'	00 to	00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Eggs,	8 to	12
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	07
Beeswax, " "	00 to	25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70 to	80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to	00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to	00
Chickens,	20 to	25
Hay, per hundred	50 to	60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	6 00 to	7 50
" Bright	6 00 to	12 50
" Fine	15 00 to	18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	8 00 to	12 00
" Fine	12 00 to	18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to	20 00
" Good	25 00 to	40 00
" Fine	50 00 to	75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to	00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents.
Whortleberries,	7 cents.
Blackberries,	6 cents.
Quarter Apples,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

University of North Carolina.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON THE last **THURSDAY IN AUGUST,** on which, and on the two succeeding days, examinations for admission will be had. The instruction embraces not only the "old curriculum," but also branches of especial value to teachers, farmers, merchants and other business men. A Law and Medical School attached.

For Catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees on the instruction, discipline, morals, &c., apply to

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Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS executor of the estate of Christian Ebert, I will offer for sale on the premises,

Saturday Sept. 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

a lot of household and kitchen furniture and other property.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

One two story ten roomed house on Main Street, Salem.

One story and a half five roomed house on Salt Street, Salem.

Twelve acres, more or less, unimproved, partially timbered land, lying near Belew's Creek road beyond East Salem, adjoining the land of W. H. Wheeler and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

E. A. EBERT, Executor
of Christian Ebert.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12-tds.

BINGHAM'S { Established in 1793. } is the only School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class **GYMNASIUM**, and a first-class **BATH HOUSE.** The course is **PREPARATORY** or **FINISHING.** There is a thoroughly equipped school of **TELEGRAPHY.** Special terms to young men of small means. 101st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address

Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh.

The Old Mullein Plant.

While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for full description and terms.

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J. C. MCCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.
May 1-3m.

FOR SALE.—A lot near the graded school. Enquire at this office.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

A. N. Zevely & Son,
637 F. Street Washington, D C.

Attend o business before any of the D partments. Collections, etc.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as Administratrix, according to law on the estate of John Mickey, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 5th day of June, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

MARTHA E. MICKEY, Executrix.
June 5, 1884.

The Old Reliable.
THE NEWS AND OBSERVER
S. A. ASHE, EDITOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The largest and best paper published in the State.

We give full reports of religious, educational, business and political meetings, all the news, accurate market reports, serial stories, &c. We will give as a premium

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Free to any person sending us a club of 6 annual paid up subscribers to the weekly. Take your local paper and then subscribe for the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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A WEEK'S READING FREE!
FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,
The "Atlanta Constitution."

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS { "UNCLE REMUS'S" world-famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey "BILL ARP'S" Humorous Letters fo the Home and Hearth Stone. "BETSY HAMILTON'S" adventures told in the "Cracker" dialect.

War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News Items, Poems, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence,

A World of Instruction and Entertainment.

Twelve Pages. The Brightest and Best Weekly Pleases every member of the Family.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A SPECIMEN COPY, FREE Address "THE CONSTITUTION," Atlanta, Ga.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

AS A PREMIUM

either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready: THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

INDUSTRIES OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50.

Address **RALEIGH REGISTER,**
Raleigh, N. C

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 23 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 38 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 pm
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a.

WHAT EARTHQUAKES ARE.

HOW THEY TRAVEL AND THEIR TERRIBLE WORK.

Phenomena of the Earth's Upheavals Intimately Connected With Volcanic Eruptions—Some Visitations.

Earthquakes, or the shaking of the solid ground by natural causes, have been described and their causes theorized upon since the time of Aristotle. Where the convulsions have been severe whole cities have been destroyed, fertile plains laid waste, and innumerable human lives sacrificed. Sixty thousand persons were killed in the earthquake that overthrew Lisbon in 1755, and 100,000 in the great Calabrian earthquake of 1783. "The Earthquake Catalogue of the British association," a very complete record embraces between 6,000 and 7,000 earthquakes between the years 1606 B. C. and A. D. 1842, in which it is estimated 13,000,000 people have perished. The phenomena attendant upon earthquakes are as various as their extent is broad. Appearances in the heavens or changes in the atmosphere, irregularities in the seasons, sudden gusts of wind, interrupted by sudden calms, violent rains at unusual seasons and reddening of the sun's disc have all been described as incidental occurrences, but it is doubtful, in the absence of any good reason to the contrary, if they have any real connection with the earthquake. Not so with underground noises, which always precede, accompany or follow a shock. In some earthquakes they are likened to chains being pulled about, increasing to thunder tones; in others the sound is like the rumbling of carriages, gradually growing louder, until it equals the loudest artillery, or like heavy wagons roling on a road, or distant thunder, or like the hissing produced by the quenching of masses of hot iron in water or like the rush of wind underground.

The most intimate earthquake phenomenon is, of course, the shaking of the ground. Sometimes, as yesterday, it is gentle. In severe earthquakes there is almost invariably a trembling, then a pronounced shock and then a trembling again, which gradually grows imperceptible. The whole area of the surface affected is not moved at once, but by an earth-wave or true undulation of the solid crust of the earth. The influence of this earth-wave is often communicated to the sea when the earthquake is near the shore. The sea swells and retires slightly from the beach and then a great wave rolls in upon the shore. At the Lisbon earthquake this wave rose to a height of sixty feet at Cadiz.

The phenomena of these upheavals and of volcanoes are most intimately connected. Although the earth must be mainly solid, it is believed to be a honeycombed structure, and that the cavities contain in many places lakes of molten rock, between which and volcanoes are orifices of communication. Into these cavities water, sinking down through crevices from the ocean or the land, must be constantly finding its way, and the steam thus generated exerts such enormous pressure as to force the molten matter to the surface, itself mingling and escaping with it. When a mass of water is suddenly precipitated into a hot cavern the explosion of steam will cause an earthquake concussion and where there is no vent may be sufficient to convulse and rend the superincumbent strata.

No part of the earth's surface is free from these terrifying visitations, and the ocean itself is not free from them. On October 19, 1870, occurred the most considerable shock that has been observed in our Middle and Eastern States during the present century. The source of this disturbance has been traced, with some probability, to the volcanic region fifty to one hundred miles northeast of Quebec. From this region the shock spread to St. Johns, N. B., and thence was felt westward to Chicago and southward to New-York. The velocity of the wave or shock was about 14,000 feet per second. The occurrence of the shock felt at Quebec was telegraphed to Montreal in time to call the attention of the operators in the latter city to the phenomena about thirty seconds before the shock reached them.

The most severe earthquake that has been recorded in the Middle and Eastern States was that of November 18, 1755. It was probably promulgated from the same center as that which destroyed Lisbon two weeks before. In Massachusetts it began with a roaring noise like thunder, and then came a swell of the earth like that of a long rolling of the sea, a swell so great that men in the open fields ran to seize something by which to hold on lest they should be thrown down. In Boston many buildings and chimneys were destroyed, and in the country new springs of water appeared and the stone fences were demolished.

In 1811 occurred the famous earthquake of New Madrid, Miss., which created the so called "sunk country," in the valley of the Mississippi, while California has frequently suffered. The earthquake of March 26, 1772, was the most severe that has occured there in many years, as immense damage was done in San Francisco by the cracking of the walls of fine buildings. In Mexico and South America earthquakes are almost as frequent as revolutions.—*New York Journal.*

An Interesting Comparison.

The fifteenth annual report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, contains interesting figures concerning working people and their wages in the Bay State and in Great Britain. In Massachusetts it appears that the average number of working days in a year is 309.29. In Massachusetts the working hours per week are 60.17, but in Great Britain only 53.50. For comparisons in a general way, the following table is given of the general average weekly wages paid to all employes in each of the industries compared.

	Mass.	Great Britain.
Agricultural implements	$10 25	$8 85
Artisan's tools	11 80	4 80
Boots and shoes	11 63	4 37
Brick	8 63	4 16
Building trades	14 99	7 21
Carpetings	6 08	4 11
Carriages and wagons	13 80	4 89
Clothing	10 01	6 71
Cotton goods	6 45	4 66
Flax and jute goods	6 46	2 84
Food preparations	9 81	2 72
Furniture	11 04	7 96
Glass	12 28	6 94
Hats—fur, wool and silk	11 01	5 51
Hosiery	6 49	4 07
Liquors—malt and distilled	12 87	12 66
Machines and machinery	11 75	6 93
Metals and metallic goods	11 25	7 40
Printing and publishing	11 37	5 52
Printing, dyeing, etc., cotton textiles	8 67	4 94
Stone	14 39	8 58
Wooden goods	12 19	5 67
Woolen goods	6 90	4 86
Worsted goods	7 32	3 60

Remarkable Case of Filial Affection.

Near Brownsville, Texas, Louis Trevano, a wealthy Mexican, while dismounting from his horse caught his foot in the stirrup. Tee horse became frightened, began plunging, and kicked Trevano in the head, rendering him senseless. The animal then ran, dragging the prostrate man along the roadway for a mile. The lifeless body finally became disentangled while the horse went on homeward. Trevano's son, seeing the riderless animal at the gate, mounted his own horse and started in search for his father. Coming upon the mangled body—mutilated beyond recognition, except by its clothing—young Trevano was so overcome that he shot himself in the head. The servants found the son in the last agonies of death lying beside his father's corpse, fondly embracing it. The father and son were celebrated for their horsemanship.

Wheat Harvest in California.

An interesting account of the California wheat harvest is contained in the following from a Stockton letter to the Hartford *Courant*: California, having, like the tropical countries, only two seasons, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of wheat in its interior valleys. The valley of the San Joaquin with the Sacramento furnishes some of the largest wheat fields in the United States, being rivaled only by those of the Red River valley. The soil is what is called "adobe," which when wet becomes very sticky, and on drying become like stone. Roads almost impassable in the wet season become in summer as hard and smooth as the finest macadamized roads. Crops other than wheat cannot be raised except by irrigation. As the wheat is fully grown by the time the dry season commences, it is very nice to have the grain ripened sufficiently dry for thrashing at the time it is cut. Combined machines for cutting and threshing wheat at the same time are increasing in number very fast.

On reaching a grain field one's attention is drawn to an object which has an appearance similar to a house of small size moving by its own power through the field, which stretches as far as one can see in all directions. On its near approach it is found that instead of moving by its own force it is propelled by twenty very large mules, which were hidden behind its huge proportions. The mules are fastened in two lines, ten abreast, to long whiffletrees attached to a heavy timber, at the back end of which is the wheel which steers the machine. As one sits on top of the machine and looks behind he sees the ears and backs of the mules, and it seems much like putting the cart before the horse, a habit the people have here. The pilot sits in front of the wheel steering, and the sensation to a passenger is as if at sea, except as the crack of the whip warns some laggard mule to move faster.

Close to the knives stands a man who raises or lowers them according as the grain is tall or not, as all that is wanted is to cut just below the heads. Passing by an endless belt the heads are carried to the cylinder or picker; the grain is threshed, and through a set of sieves is cleaned and sent along by a set of scoops to the sack-sewer, who fills the sacks. Then sewing them, they are ready for market, and sliding down an inclined plane lie ready for the wagon, on which they are carried to a pile of other sacks all ready to be hauled to market. As the price at present is very low, only $1.35 per cental, many farmers will leave the grain in the fields for many weeks, knowing that there is no danger of rain. This immunity from wet makes the farmers (or, as they are called here, ranchers) careless, and many show the improvident way of the country by leaving a machine which cost $2,000 without cover through the winter. As these machines weigh three or four tons each, their use is only possible in a country where the soil bakes hard like a pavement. To give a minute description of one of these machines would trespass too much on your columns, but this may give a general idea.

A Horrible Custom in India.

The horrible crime of mutilating women by cutting off their noses is so common in Bombay as to call for the most stringent repression, and nothing, we imagine, will repress it but the free use of the lash. In the sessions ending yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott had to hear three—we might say five—of these cases, one after the other. He postponed his sentences for a week, and we were in hopes he would in each case order the criminals to be flogged within an ace of their lives.

Eventually, however, he sentenced them severally to what he had ascertained to be the usual punishment, three years' imprisonment. We are inclined to regret that the learned sessions judge, new as he is to the country, did not throw precedent over altogether. Surely these are cases in which the lash would be at once the most fitting punishment and the best deterrent.

Estimated by the misery inflicted, even the most severe penalties would seem too trivial, and if the law does not permit of flogging in the cases of such cruel mutilation, the law should be altered. The miserable women who are mutilated in this way are, of course, rendered hideous ever afterward, and, because they are women, it is simply impossible to calculate the misery and degradation that they will experience during the rest of their lives. No amount of imprisonment will eradicate a crime that is still evidently a customary form of marital punishment among the lower classes. But a wholesome terror of the cat-o'-nine-tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over.—*Times of India.*

Dexterity of a Goat.

Either Dr. Clarke, in his travels, is an atrocious prevaricator, or some of the Arabs of a hundred years ago had attractions that Barnum would envy to-day. "Upon our road," says he, "we met an Arab with a goat, which he led about the country for exhibition, in order to gain a livelihood for itself and owner. He had taught this animal, while he accompanied its movements with a song, to mount upon little cylindrical blocks of wood, placed successively one above the other, and in shape resembling the dice-boxes belonging to a back-gammon table. In this manner the goat stood, first upon the top of one cylinder, then upon the top of two, and afterward of three, four, five and six, until it remained balanced upon the top of them all, elevated several feet from the ground, and with its four feet collected upon a single point without throwing down the disjointed fabric upon which it stood. The practice is very ancient. It is also noticed by Sandys. Nothing can show more strikingly the tenacious footing possessed by this quadruped upon the jutty points and crags of rocks; and the circumstance of its ability to remain thus poised may render its appearance less surprising as it is sometimes seen in the Alps, and in all mountainous countries, with hardly any place for its feet, upon the sides and by the brink of most tremendous precipices. The diameter of the upper cylinder, on which its feet is ultimately remained until the Arab has ended his ditty, was only two inches, and the length of each cylinder was six inches.—*The Eye.*

Our Mexican Neighbors.

A City of Mexico letter in the Philadelphia *Press* has this: It may be true, as estimated, that there are upward of 6,000,000 Mexicans who can neither read nor write, know naught of a bed and have never worn a stocking; many, too, who actually live in holes in the ground; while those who revel in the opulence of an adobe or mud-built hut furnish it with naught but a crucifix, an earthen jug for water and a three-legged stone on which to grind the corn for their tortillas. Even in the city of Mexico, at the entrance of their principal drive—the Paseo—you may see women in the ditches by the wayside washing out their upper garments.

A Warning.

Care should be taken with the trick toys known as magical spoons. These are made of a very fusible alloy, and when put in hot tea or coffee by the victim of the joke melt immediately. Unless continually cleaned and polished they rust rapidly, and the rust in some instances is very poisonous. Among the dangerous metals used in making these spoons are antimony, bismuth, zinc, lead, cadmium and mercury.

Boiled water is a good preventive of cholera.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Bumble-Bees and the Bean Crop.

Professor Sturtevant, in a recent bulletin from the New York Agricultural Experiment station, reports observations made in the bean crop with a view to note the influence of hybridization and show the importance of growing beans for seed purposes apart from other varieties.

Following are conclusions deducted from observations made by Professor Sturtevant: The bean crop is dependent in a measure upon the agency of bumble-bees and other insects to carry the pollen from flower to flower. The scarlet-runner bean seems to produce seed except when the flowers are cross-fertiiized, and in Nicaraugua, where insects of the proper kind do not exist, this plant is said to be sterile. The common garden bean may yield some seed through self-fertilization, but never in such large quantities as where cross-fertilization is effected, and as the bumble-bees are the principal agency in the carrying of pollen, the inference is that a crop would be deficient through the scarcity of these insects.

The agency of insects in cross-fertilizing flowers explains, in Professor Sturtevant's opinion, the appearance of variation in the beans of a crop which came from hybridization. This influence of hybridization was quite manifest among the varieties grown at the station last year. The variation was usually confined to the coloring of the bud, but often it extended to the shape and size of the bean as well.

Living From the Garden.

Gardeners, and above all, farmers have no business to live meanly or think of themselves as obliged to drudge ceaselessly without the indulgences of other classes. One has no business to see town folk having early vegetables and berries a month before his tardy supply comes on, to be out of them in dog-days before the merchants and cheap boarding-house keepers in the city have begun to see the end of fresh things; he has no need to live on doughnuts and boiled dinners the year round, when others try the changes of spring lamb, fresh fish, boiled chicken, salads, ducks and green peas, capons and veals until turkey time comes again. He ought not to see town homes fragrant with flowers while his wife has only a bunch of syringas or cinnamon roses, with a turf of asparagus, to sweeten the parlor when she thinks to pick them. What better right have rich men to sit over deserts and choice pears, plums, grapes, apricots, while he must content himself with a Baldwin's apple in midwinter? Who should have a becoming home with its lawn in front and large borders of the richest flowers; his house one-story and small perhaps, yet hung with with woodbine, wild grapes and roses against the background of orchard and nut trees, spreading their flanking boughs with good effect as if it were a cottage ornee, with its acres of shrubberies. Why should he not have in his garden choice fruits of the season, strawberries, currants and gooseberries jostling each other in earliest perfection, red and black, cherries, golden and purple plums, of black caps to make up for the lost strawberries, and grapes as soon as raspberries are over, big blanched salads, peas in succession, as well as his town neighbor, who sells him groceries and cotton? Why should he not have as fine pears, peaches, winter apples and grapes at Christmas as well as the president of the Horticultural society, and why should not his girls have big French roses and tuberoses as well as the solitary dahlia and China aster which decorate the yard, the common geranium in-doors? Why doesn't he have an herb bed to make his plain dinner savory, and lavender to sweeten his sheets at night? A poor English cottager will have all these by thrift and contrivance. Why not an American farmer?—*Chicago Herald.*

The Best Breed.

There is a suspicion in our minds that the breed which is counted the best for milk is the one that brings the highest price—that is, it is the best breed to sell. The frequency with which some of the fancy stock changes hands colors the genuineness of the transactions. Some of the Jerseys with big milk records seem to be on the auction block every few days and to always bring the price of a good farm each. It is surprising, if they are such profitable animals, that they are not kept longer. The same is true of some prize animals of other breeds. In fact, all the best animals seem to be kept either to sell or to drive about to take premiums at fairs.

Now, *Countryside* has always declared that fancy stock has little practical value for plain men who farm for a living and that the best breed for the dairy is, and for some time yet is likely to be, a good milking strain of grade cattle. The reasons for thinking so are: that fancy breeds are too high-priced for average dairy business; that they require too careful treatment and too high feeding to be profitable; and that, above all, a native breed or strain is likely to be better acclimated, more enduring and more productive under average treatment.

If there is anything in breeding for a special quality it will give good results from natives sooner than from foreign animals, if the former are carefully selected and intelligently bred. The same care that has been exercised on foreign strains ought to give better results with our natives than can be gotten by importing foreign bred animals and subjecting them to different handling, climate and food influences.

The truth is that the chief value of foreign stock is to cross with native and give an American breed. No better results could be desired than can thus be gotten from grades. As long ago as 1871, the Ohio Agricultural society offered premiums for milk and butter yields among the short-horns, which were then the principal breed in the State. Some very good records were made which showed that if care had been taken to breed for milk and butter the shorthorns would have been good dairy stock. This illustrates the value of care in breeding for a special trait.

The inference is that instead of mortgaging the farm to buy high priced imported stock, one had better look for good milking strains in his own neighbor's yards and create his own breed. That is the way the breeders of fancy stock, abroad or here, have managed to put the fancy prices upon their products; they have got all the profit there was out of the animals in the selling price, and you may depend upon it leave nothing for you to make. Go and do the same and work for a fancy price, getting good milk or beef returns, while breeding to that end.—*Countryside.*

Wood Ashes in the Orchard.

Professor Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural college, says: Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of a beach tree as representing the average composition of wood ashes. One bushel of ashes represents about two and one-half tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash worth eighty cents, three and one-half pounds of soda worth two cents, sixty-seven pounds of lime and magnesia worth eight cents, and five and three-quarter phosphoric acid worth twenty-six cents. If we had to buy in market in the cheapest form the maurial materials contained in 100 pounds of ashes, the cost would be $1.16. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for six pence a bushel to the soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia remain, and they are worth thirty-four cents for 100 pounds, or $6.80 a ton. The market gardeners of Long Island knew their value, and sent ships 1,000 miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine, even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships. But I will not consume your time to tell how they do things down East, but I will give you my experience with leached ashes in Eaton county.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in two and a half acres of paradise." The soil was a stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheat stubble and wheat. Here I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the selections of fruits "I withheld not my heart from any joy." I kept a cow and three horses, for in the thinly settled country horse-flesh had to bear the brunt of hard work. I had plenty of stable manure, and used it freely. But I soon found that excess of stable manure gave my pear trees the first blight made my apples run to water sprouts and suckers, and my grapes ran wild in wild wood.

I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by, and had seventy-five to eighty tons of these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight or water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so great grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through several hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B. in exchange for a 160-acre farm. Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that two and a half acre lot than she received from the 160-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twenty-five years ago.

Household Recipes and Hints.

The seams of a sofa pillow may be concealed by placing a row of gilt braid over them. This is an easy and ornamental way.

An old-fashioned warm weather drink which might once in a while be given to the children, is made of one quart of water, one tablespoonful of ginger, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and nearly half a pint of vinegar.

To ornament the table a pretty dish may be arranged thus: Dip bunches of grapes into the beaten white of an egg, sift powdered sugar over them, put them upon a sieve to dry, then lay them on a glass dish with a tall standard. Currants and cherries may be used instead of grapes.

If you have no pan expressly for baking fish you can arrange it in this way: Get a piece of heavy wire netting such as is commonly used in cellar windows; have it cut just large enough to cover the top of your dripping-pan, but not to extend over the sides; the fish may be laid upon this, and it will drain nicely and will be far more likely to brown as you like to have it than if it were laid in the bottom of the pan.

To have nice, hard butter for the table without the use of ice, put a trivet, or any open flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivet the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot so that its edges shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole in the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be hard at supper time.

Hydrochloric acid diluted in five or six times the quantity of water may be applied with success upon an ink spot, and after a minute or two washing it off with clean water. A solution of oxalic acid, citric acid and tartaric acid is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper or plates without fear of damage. Chlorine water removes perfectly stains of ink. In fact almost any bleaching agent, properly applied, will accomplish this purpose.

To make milk biscuits, melt three-quarters of a pound of butter in a pint of milk; and when nearly cold one pint of yeast and a little salt, and work into these sufficient sifted flour to make a softish dough; roll this into balls, which place at a little distance apart upon greased baking tins; place in a warm situation to rise; when light, bake them in a brisk oven to a light fawn color. When done, wash over the tops with a soft brush dipped in milk; this will give the biscuit a slight gloss.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Yellow pine, hard finished in oil, rivals in beauty any wood that grows, is as susceptible of as high a degree of polish, and is almost as indestructible. Even hot grease will leave no stain upon it. The probability is that it will be more and more used for decorative purposes.

The supply of trees which yield gutta percha has not kept pace with their destruction and some anxiety is felt upon the subject. There is a growing demand for the gum, as it is applied to an increasing number of purposes, and the attention of the authorities is called to the matter.

Brooklyn has the largest tin-box factory in the country. A feature is the manufacture of decorated tin-ware. This consists of tin plate on whose surface there is a picture or other design. The work is done by a tin-lithographing press similar to that employed upon paper. The decorated ware costs but a trifle more than the plain, and is in great demand.

An ingenious microscopist has been trying to compute the amount of infusorial life inhabiting the bricks of old buildings long exposed to the weather. The principal forms he has discovered consist of large bacilli and vibrios, some of the latter being peculiarly marked by longitudinal lines. He found myriads of these organisms in a single deep-seated microscopic cavity.

A leather dealer, who has been over and looked the thing up, says that French calfskin is better than ours chiefly because of a better method of skinning the animals. "Here we use knives. In France they make a hole in the skin, insert the nose of a bellows and actually blow the skin from the flesh. Consequently their skins never show a scratch and have no weak places. Of course, there is a good deal in the tanning, but not all."

Professor Douglas, of the Michigan State University, it is said, produces amateur cyclones at will. He does it by suspending a large copper plate by silken cords. This plate is charged heavily with electricity, which hangs down like a bag underneath, and is rendered visible by the use of arsenious acid gas, which gives it a green color. The formation is a miniature cyclone, as perfect as any started in the clouds. It is funnel-shaped and whirls around rapidly. Passing this plate over a table, the five cent cyclone snatches up copper cents, pins, pith balls and other objects and scatters them on all sides.

The largest zinc-producing locality in the world is the district around Galena, Kan. Last year 70,000 tons were mined.

John B. Gough was a singer of comic songs in New York before he became a lecturer.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Raw silks and foulards are worn more than ever.

Feathery tufts of clematis are much admired on hats.

Silk gloves are more worn than plain or undressed kid.

Mrs. John W. Mackey's diamonds are valued at $1,000,000.

The sailor hat, trimmed with white mull and white wings, is still popular.

High collars are worn by ladies, fastened by a small diamond collar button.

One of the sights of Atlanta, Ga., was twenty-two women working in the chain gang.

Red is becoming so fashionable that even riding habits are made of red ladies' cloth.

Fan scabbards are novelties. They are made of brocade and suspended by a ribbon.

Buttons of Brazilian pebbles mounted in silver are popular on dark velvet dresses.

Bodices of velvet or silk of any dark color are very much worn with light dresses.

Very high-peaked bonnets, devoid of strings and advancing far over the face, are worn.

A female custom house official is very expert at detecting smugglers along the Detroit river.

The woman market is down now in Tunis, Africa. Wives only bring $20 to $120 a head.

Narrow satin ribbons are worn tied closely around the neck and in a bow on the left side.

Satin sash ribbons, either pink or blue, brocaded with velvet rosebuds, are worn by little girls.

The square parasols have not been as fashionable as predicted; they are pretty, but awkward.

Jackets that are new are of brown cloth made in the cutaway form over a pleated vest of surah.

The newest earrings are copies of the swamp cowslip, made of bright, Etruscan yellow gold.

Shoulder knots of white satin ribbon, fastened by a rose, are worn with Mother Hubbard dresses.

The handsomest dog collars are of black velvet studded with rubies, emeralds or sapphires.

Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, wife of the Connecticut Senator, was an effective hospital nurse during the war.

English brides wear white satin shoes with pointed toes, embroidered in chenille and pearls, with bows to match.

Belts of white Ottoman silk are worn with white flannel frocks, and to fasten these a silver buckle is an absolute necessity.

Lace-bordered handkerchiefs are so arranged up the front of a high bodice as to form a simulated waistcoat.

Porcelain finger rings in different colors are worn by New York ladies, who declare them to be the latest Paris fashion.

A few years ago the women of India were not allowed to learn to read. Now there are 126,348 girls attending schools established for them.

Black lace dresses are admissible in light mourning. They are made of net lace over surah, with many rows of lace edging in Chantilly or Spanish, hand run.

Small pink and white or blue and white ginghams, with white yoke and sleeves, blouse waist, ruffled skirt and sash are worn by young ladies of all ages.

Since the publication of the fact that Queen Victoria has a fondness for fried hominy, the London hotels have begun to print on their bills of fare: "Fried hominy, her majesty's style."

Woolen velvet stuffs, with uncut velvet flowers and figures on prunella twilled grounds, are to be worn as skirts of suits that will have polonaises or redingotes or jackets of plain, twilled, or jersey web cloth.

Ladies who use the tricycle in England wear a dress made of dark blue serge, the skirt kilted or tucked, with jersey waist and pantaloons as for riding habits. This dress obviates the necessity of many under-garments and will not catch the dust. Compactness is the aim of these dresses.

The sashes worn with autumn dresses by young girls are very broad, made of silk or surah, not ribbon and arranged in pleats which pass around the waist, tying on one side, with the ends falling the full width almost to the bottom of the skirt. Red surah is the favorite stuff of these sashes.

It is no longer fashionable to wear jewelry in the street or in calling; nothing but the simplest of round-headed silver or gold pins are used at the throat, and if earrings they must be of the most modest description. The collar stud should be of hammered gold or silver, with or without Rhine stone.

"Women," says Miss Howe in her new novel, "are neither angels who stand immeasurably above men, nor inferior beings whose place is at their feet; but human like themselves, full of good and faulty instincts, and, with all their imperfections, the God given helpmates of man. Thus justly should they be judged; and if a little mercy be claimed for them, generosity should not deny it, so few are their chances in life compared with those of their brothers. A woman has but one possibility of happiness in this world. The stakes are high on which she risks her all, and she may lose it by one unredeemable throw."

Making Ice in the Tropics.

In the tropical climate, far distant from high mountains, as neither natural snow nor ice can be obtained, recourse is had to the cold generated by evaporation and the comparative coolness of the air a little before daybreak to manufacture ice in large quantities, and thus to supply a most grateful luxury at a moderate price. Ice is thus simply manufactured in a large way at Benares, Allahabad and Calcutta, in the East Indies, where natural ice has never been seen.

On a large, open plain an excavation is made about thirty feet square and two feet deep, on the bottom of which sugar cane or maize stems are evenly strewed to the height of about eight inches. On this bed are set rows of small, shallow, unglazed earthen pans, so porous that when filled with water the outsides are immediately covered with a thick dew oozing through them. Toward the dusk of the evening, the pans, previously smeared with butter, are filled with soft water, generally boiled, and let remain there during the night.

In the morning, before sunrise, the ice makers attend and collect from each pan a crust of ice, more or less thick, that adheres to its inner side, and it is put into baskets and carried without loss of time to the common receptacle, which is a deep pit in a high, dry situation, lined first with straw and then with old blanketing, where it is beaten down and congeals into a solid mass. The crop of ice varies extremely, sometimes amounting to more than half the contents of the pan, at other times scarcely a pellicle. Clear and serene weather is the most favorable for its production, whatever may be the sensible heat of the atmosphere. The cold generated by the rapid evaporation round every part of the pan is the cause of this congelation. In this way ices are secured for the table, when the heat in the shade is very commonly above 100 degrees.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Dairies in the public parks, where poor and rich may obtain milk, is suggested from Baltimore. They are in vogue in Germany.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* is informed by an eminent physician of that city that cholera never penetrated the pine regions of the South.

The intestines measure 150 feet in length in a full-grown ox, while they are but three times the length of the body in the lion and six times in man.

A man in Denver has a curious fowl. It has no eyes, one foot is webbed and the other is not. It has a flat back, and one wing is entirely without joints.

An English naturalist asserts that the flocks of swallows which return to the British shores in the spring are so large that when they reach the land and alight to rest, they cover the beach for a distance of half a mile.

It is said that a Persian king once, before going into battle with the Egyptians, gave each of his soldiers in the front ranks a live cat to carry before him; and the Egyptians surrendered to the Persians rather than injure the cats, which they considered sacred.

It is not generally known that the custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. It is recorded in the fortieth chapter of Genesis, twentieth verse: "And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants."

Bushrah is the name of a noble fortress in Syria, once a great stronghold, but now abandoned, or occupied only by roving bands of Arabs. It contains within its enclosure a great theatre, portions of which are still perfect, and which dates, without doubt, from Roman times.

Of the 50,000 postmasters in the United States there are 2,000 whose salaries are below $10; thirty-four whose salaries did not last year amount to the sum of $1 each, fifteen whose salaries were less than fifty cents, and one—H. H. Forrest, of Redallia, Pitt county, N. C.—whose earnings for the year was nine cents.

Dangers in the Mails.

A Washington letter to the New York *Evening Post*, says: The discovery of an infernal machine, addressed to a New York Italian, has again called attention to the inadequacy of the law which prohibits the transmission of explosives through the mails. In 1872, when the present law was enacted, dynamite was comparatively unknown, and in this country the idea of "removing" an enemy with an infernal machine was little thought of. It was supposed, too, by the law-makers that the postmasters would examine packages, and throw out such as would be likely to endanger the safety of the mails. For this reason, it is supposed, Congress failed to provide for violation of the law by establishing a penalty. Last winter a bill was introduced in the House with this end in view. But last winter was not a good winter for legislation, and the bill failed to pass.

"If we could only induce the members to visit the Dead-Letter Office Museum," said the law clerk of the post-office department, "we should have no difficulty in convincing Congress of the absolute and immediate necessity of legislation providing for the punishment of violations of the section of the postal laws prohibiting the use of the mails in certain cases. Last week a couple of rattlesnakes, alive and with their fangs in order, were received. Not long ago a large centipede was sent from some lunatic in Texas to a friend in another part of the country. Of course the venomous spider found its way to the museum. Less than a month ago a loaded revolver was received, and percussion caps, cartridges and matches are frequently mailed. There is one parcel which contains half-a-dozen packs of fire-crackers, with a few matches thrown in carelessly. Among the minor articles to be found in our museum of curius are axes, barbed wire, chisels and other implements belonging to a carpenter's chest. We have a beautiful assortment of tree toads, snakes of nearly all varieties, and a few alligators, all originally received alive. A fine horned toad died yesterday, and is now preserved in alcohol." "Have accidents ever occurred to the postal clerks through handling such mail matter?" was asked. "Yes, there have been instances, though they are more rare than would be expected, considering the variety of hidden dangers to which the stamping clerk is subjected. Congress certainly should take cognizance of the subject at once, and I understand that a member of the House committee on post offices and post roads will prevent all 'unanimous consent legislation' next winter, unless the House will agree to set apart a day for the consideration of post office bills. This may lead to the needed reforms."

Water Power in America.

The extraordinary development of water power for economic purposes is an American idea. In no other country has it been so extensively and so successfully utilized. This will be apparent by considering some of the rivers that have been dammed for the benefit of mankind, and the force which they furnished reduced to the standard of horse power: The Passaic at Paterson, N. J., 1,000 horse power; the Merrimac at Lowell, 10,000, the Mohawk at Cohoes, 14,990; the Androscoggin at Lewiston, 11,000; the Housatonic at Canaan Falls, 3,000; the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, 15,000; the Oswego st Oswego, 4,000. The sum total of these is 75,000 horse power, as estimated at a given point on each river. But this is used over again on an average of not less than three times. This would show a larger total of 225,000 horse-power. There are also very many smaller streams in all the hill sections of the country which are utilized and may funish, used and unused, power equal to the last-named total of 225,000; thus giving a grand total of 500,000 horse-power, distributed over a wide extent of country and supplying, in their way, the wants of 60,000,000 people.

But these are only the minor powers, so to speak, of the hills and valleys. The grand dominating power that could absorb them all and still have room to give hospitable refuge to four times as many remains to be noticed. It is the Niagara river. From data furnished by the United States Lake survey bureau in 1875, it appears that the average flow of the river above the falls is 10,000,000 cubic feet per minute. Converting this into horse-power under a head of 200 feet and we have a grand aggregate of 3,000,000 horse-power—a mighty force that would supply the economic wants of 200,000,000 of people.—*Industrial News.*

Hard Drinkers.

It is said that Richard Porson, the great Hellinist, drank undiluted alcohol and spirits of wine, and even on one occasion got away with a bottle of furniture polish. He, however, was surpassed by a lady petitioner in an English divorce suit, who, it was proven, was in the habit of drinking turpentine and sal volatile. The testimony did not state whether she diluted these beverages or took them "straight." The taste for absinthe is a purely acquired one. Pulque, the national drink of Mexico, bears a striking resemblance in odor and taste to bilge water, and in color to milk. Kershwasser requires an apprentice-hip, but turpentine must be terrible.—*Medical News.*

Mississippi is following Georgia in the development of truck farming.

During the fiscal year of 1883 there were made in this country 3,177,860,952 cigars, about forty for every pound of tobacco used. The consumption of imported and domestic cigars is about sixty for every man, woman and child in the United States.

You Can't Make $500 by Reading This, even if you have chronic nasal catarrh in its worst stages, for although this amount of reward has for many years been offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for any case of catarrh they cannot cure, yet notwithstanding that thousands use the Remedy they are seldom called upon to pay the reward, and when they have been so called upon they have universally found that the failure to cure was wholly due to some overlooked complication, usually easily removed by a slight modification of the treatment. Therefore, if this should meet the eye of anybody who has made faithful trial of this great and world-famed Remedy without receiving a *perfect* and *permanent* cure therefrom, that person will do well to either call or write to the proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., giving all the particulars and symptoms in the case. By return mail they will get good advice free of all costs.

DECATUR county, Ia., has a girl who captured and sold fifteen wolves during the last season.

Physicians prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ST. LOUIS claims to be the leading hardware market of the country.

* * * * Pile tumors, rupture and fistulas, radically cured by improved methods. Book two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAN in Adair county, Kentucky, lost 1,400 chickens with cholera.

Throat and Lung Diseases
a specialty. Send two letter stamps for a large treatise giving self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOUISIANA is promised the largest rice crop this year she ever had.

Monarch Potato Digger.
One of the most valuable farm implements is the Monarch Potato Digger. It will dig 800 bushels per day, in a clean, perfect manner. Immense shipments have been made by the manufacturers, Monarch Manufacturing Company, 206 State street, Chicago, Ill., to every farmer, and no one raising potatoes should fail of sending for their full elegant catalogue in six brilliant colors. The company is an old one, and perfectly reliable. See their advertisement in this issue.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

For years I have been afflicted with Hay-Fever. I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured. —G. Schreiber, Supt. of Cordage Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Hay Fever. I have used Ely's Cream Balm for Hay-Fever, and have experienced great relief. I recommend it as the best of all the remedies I have tried.—T. B. Jenks, lawyer, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price 50 cents.

Color Your Butter.
Farmers that try to sell white butter are all of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and market their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the leading creameries and dairymen, and is sold by all druggists and merchants.

"Buchu Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases. Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Druggists.

Lots of People
get bilious have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, ect., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney Wort. It acts at the same time on the kidneys, liver and bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

An Editor's Testimonial.
A. M. Vaughan, editor of the Greenwich *Review*, Greenwich, O., writes: "Last January I met with a very severe accident, caused by a runaway horse. I used almost every kind of salve to heal the wounds, which turned to running sores, but found nothing to do me any good till I was recommended Henry's Carbolic Salve. I bought a box, and it helped me at once, and at the end of two months I was completely well. It is the best salve